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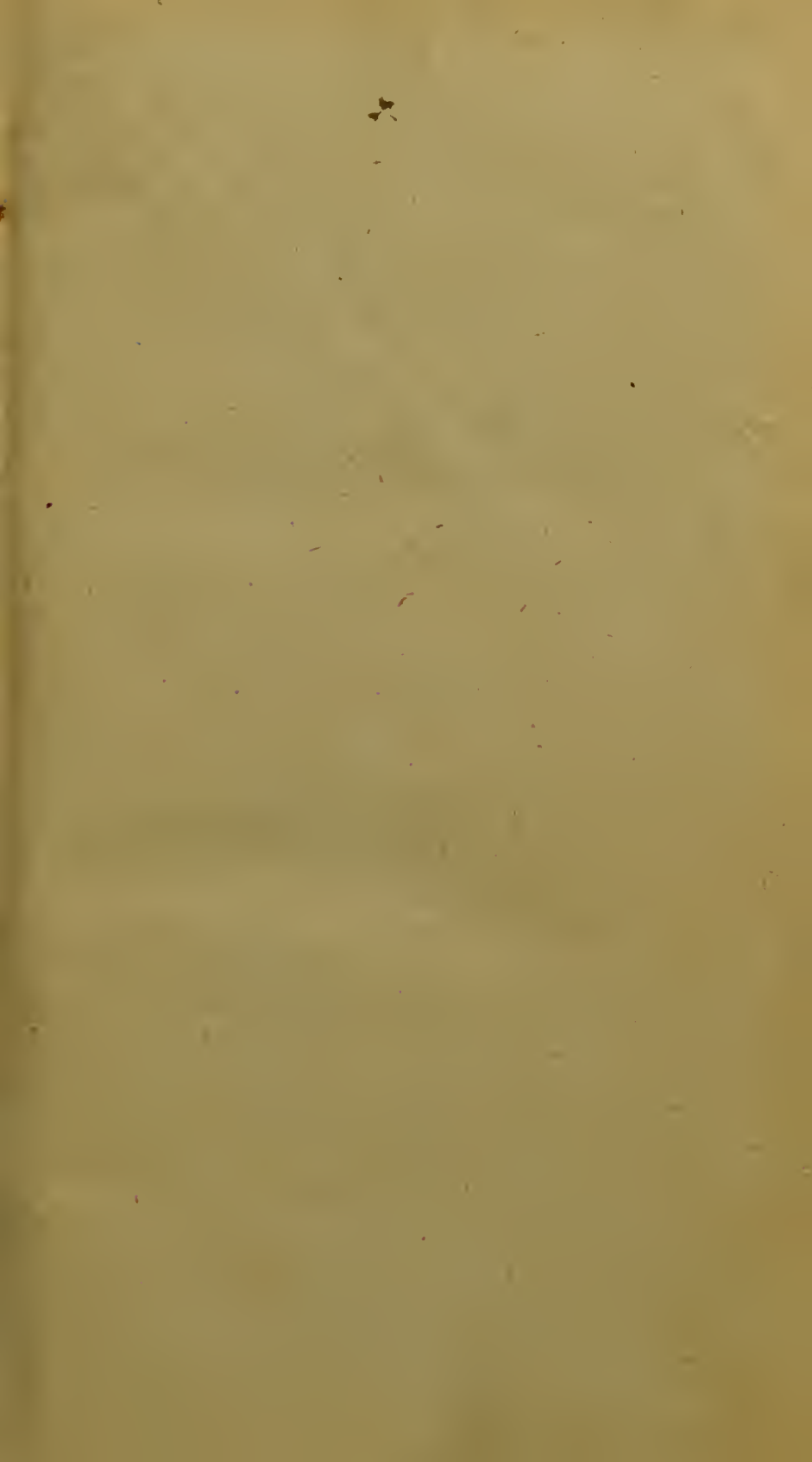
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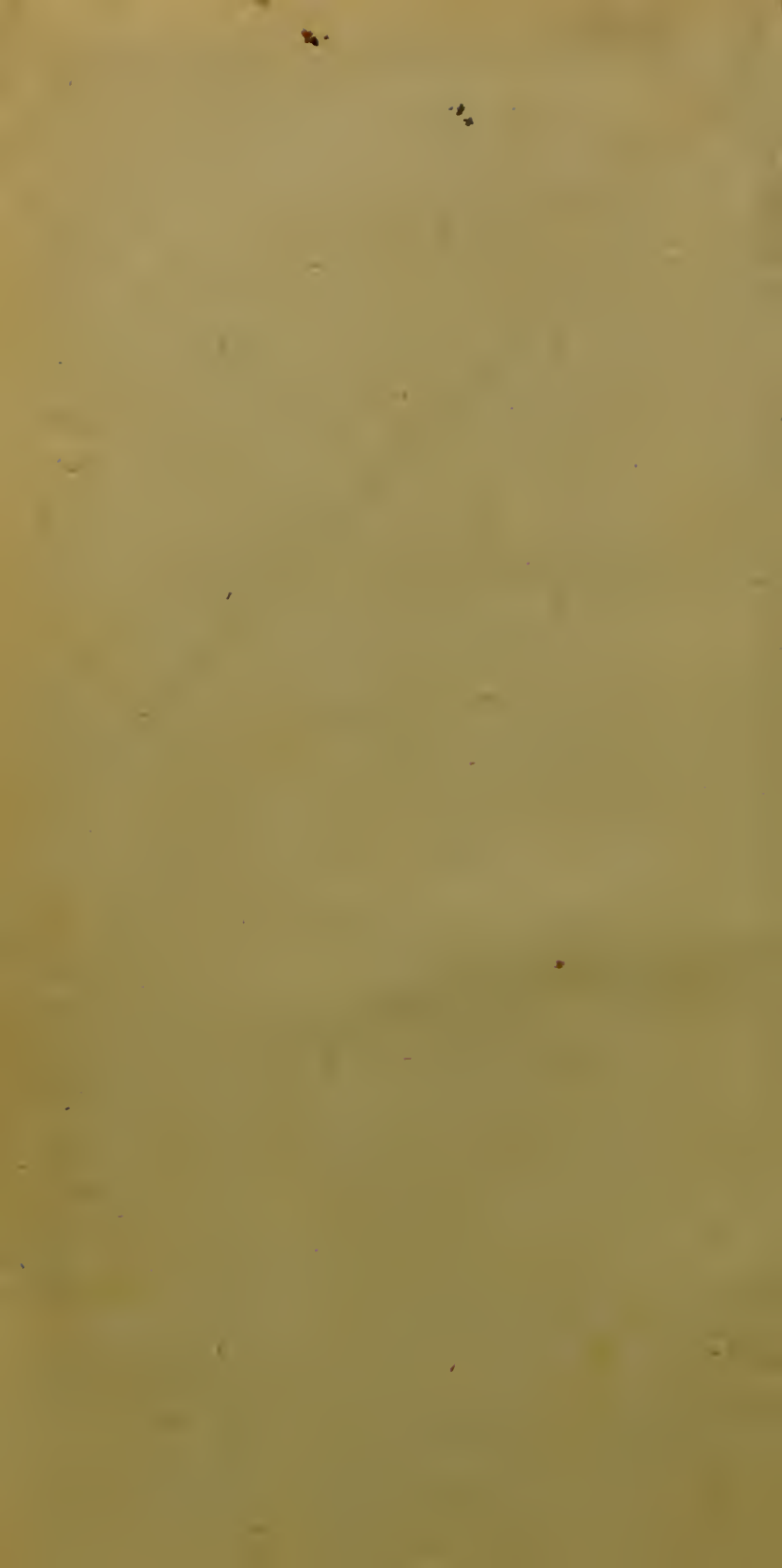
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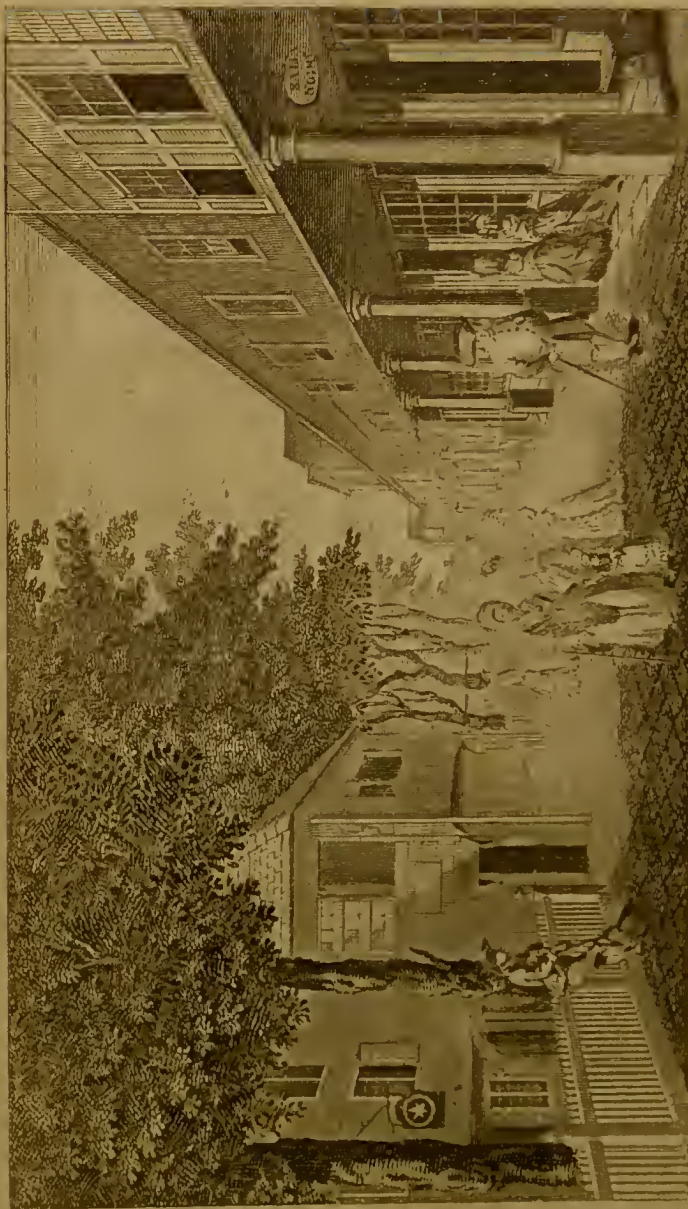
Grandfather

1885









W. H. W. del.

J. B. Knapp del.

(4) Perspective View of Cambridge Wells Walk.
 P. H. H. del. by J. B. Knapp. Boston, 1840.

— THE —
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
— GUIDE; —

— or —

An Account of the ancient and present

STATE of that PLACE,

*To which is Added
a particular Description of the*

Towns and Villages, Remains of Antiquity,

Gentlemens Seats, Founderies, &c. &c.

*within the Circumference of
Sixteen Miles.*



Mount Pleasant.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Printed and Sold by J. Sprauge, at his Circulating Library,
Sold also in LONDON, by Rivingtons Book-sellers St. Pauls Ch. Yard.

1801.

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EARL of DANBY,

Baron Osborne of Kiveton & Baronett;

This Little Work is

with all due deference
and Submission by

(most obedient & obliged)

() Sprange ?

repositories of ancient manuscripts searched, to present the public with a copious detail of historical facts.

As the generality of persons are apt to be struck with reverential awe and pleasing melancholy, at the gloomy prospect of mouldering ruins, or standing monuments of antiquity ; and as this country, but particularly the neighbourhood of Tunbridge-Wells, affords, in a very ample manner that solemn pleasur  to reflecting minds ; it has been judged proper to insert a concise account of whatever merits the attention of the antiquary, the curious, and the pensive.—This GUIDE is likewise meant to accompany families in their airings. A MAP of the roads, comprehending the same distance around the Wells, which was published merely for the accommodation of the company

pany since the alteration of the roads, and which may be purchased separate, will be found a very useful appendage.

The hurry in putting this to the press, may have subjected it to some few errors, and incorrectness of expression, which I hope the candid public will overlook ; as I flatter myself the plan of it will be found so calculated, as to answer every purpose intended.

That part of the work which treats at large on the *mineral waters*, is the result of several years practice of different physicians, whose observations have been made on the spot ; and whose peculiar study it has been to acquire a perfect knowledge of the abstruse wonders of these great magazines of nature's dispensatory, and chymical subterranean laboratories.

This new edition, is with improvements—and as frequent as others occur—or as the faculty are pleased to furnish me with further observations or cases for the medicinal part of the work, the most early additions will be made with that earnest endeavour, which throughout the whole of this little publication, has prevailed with the public's

very obliged,

and grateful Servant,

May 1, 1800.

J. Sprange.

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THE
TUNBRIDGE - WELLS
GUIDE.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE are many traditional accounts of the first discovery of those celebrated springs of chalybeate water, now so universally known by the name of TUNBRIDGE-WELLS. And that there should be some miraculous stories amongst others, cannot be an object of wonder to those who know, that the origin of places, as well as most of the discoveries that have been useful to mankind, were, in the dark ages of superstition and priestcraft, generally ascribed to the extraordinary interposition of some avaricious saint, whose credit the monks of the time found themselves interested to advance.

This not only gave rise to the multitude of fabulous incidents that have attended almost every popular discovery, but had also left so strong an impression in the breasts of our ancestors, that even the banishment of popery could not totally eradicate their fondness for miracles, and their violent propensity to swallow the absurd tales of designing knaves.

This might be illustrated by many instances from history and observation ; but as it is a fact so obvious, that few will take upon them to deny it, I rather chuse to begin immediately the relation of the story I have undertaken, than needlessly employ my time in disproving absurdities : it is however, requisite to premise, for the satisfaction of my readers, that the story I have been speaking of, and am now hastening to relate, is not only better attested than any other on the same subject, but is also by much the most admissible, because it is the only one unattended with miraculous, or at least, very improbable incidents.

It is true there are no corroborating circumstances to be produced from history, or antique monuments, to ascertain the truth of the following narrative, which is chiefly gathered from verbal information ; and therefore I dare not take upon me to prove the whole to the
satis-

satisfaction of a nice critical inquirer ; but as the persons from whom I have it are, or were, people of integrity in the common concerns of life, no ways biassed by interested views to relate falshoods, and above all immediately descended from those who were living at the time, and principally concerned in these transactions, I cannot entertain the least doubt of the truth of it myself.



THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE MEDICINAL WATER AT TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

DUDLEY Lord North was a distinguished nobleman in King James' court, or rather in the court of Prince Henry, his son, where he entered into all the gallantries of the times with a vivacity and spirit, which however entertaining to others, was attended with very disagreeable consequences to himself, since it was not only destructive to his fortune, but ruinous to his constitution also.

This young nobleman had reached his twenty-fourth year, when he fell into a lingering, consumptive disorder, that baffled the utmost

efforts of medicine, and absolutely deprived him of all capacity for enjoying those pleasures which hitherto he had too frequently indulged. In this melancholy situation it became necessary for him to live more regularly than he yet had done ; and in order the better to enable him to fall into a new plan with facility, it was judged expedient to separate him from the scenes of pleasure, in which he must unavoidably continue to be engaged, while he remained in the vicinity of the court : upon this principle, his friends and his physicians advised him to retire into the country, and try the efficacy of that last remedy, change of air, for the re-establishment of his constitution.

In consequence of this judicious advice, his lordship, in the spring of the year, 1606, made Eridge-house * the place of his retreat.

* Eridge-house is about two miles from Tunbridge-Wells, and is mentioned in the following manner by the late Mr. Aaron Hill in a letter to Mr. David Mallet :

“ 'Twas an obliging wish you sent me—all the real pleasures of retirement.---That actual happiness once, about thirty years ago, I was on the very verge of, in the neighbourhood of the rocks and trees you correspond with. There is a place called Eridge-park, belonging to Lord Abergavenny, and an open, old, appropriated forest of the name of Waterdown, that huddled on the park enclosure. There was also near it then a house called Eridge-house. The park was an assemblage of all nature's beauties---hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, water-falls, all wildly noble and regularly amiable.”

Hill's Works, Vol. II.

Eridge

Eridge was then a hunting-seat belonging to Lord Abergavenny, and has ever since continued in the possession of his noble descendants and the building was an ancient gothic structure that appeared, notwithstanding its late ruinous condition, to have been an agreeable retirement from the attendance of a court.

A few years since, the present Earl of Abergavenny fixed on that spot for his family's residence ; in consequence, the old house was in great part taken down and a suite of spacious apartments added to the more entire part remaining ; the whole of which now forms an excellent mansion:—the parterres and pleasure grounds around the house, and within the adjoining park, are judiciously laid out and planted, which together with the variety of natures prolific stores, forms in the whole, many delightful umbrageous rides and walks—the park has been new fenced around, fresh stocked with deer and in other respects, ornamented and enriched. The picturesque scenery in the *toute en semble*, constitutes it as delightful a spot as any the county affords.

The situation is in the highest degree romantic, the soil dry, the air pure and healthful, and no country can afford finer riding ; so that on the whole, one can hardly conceive an idea of

a place more properly adapted to restore health to a consumptive habit : but then, to counterbalance these advantages, it was situated in one of the most savage parts of the county of Sussex, and by its distance from all neighbourhood, secluded its inhabitants from all intercourse with the rest of mankind.

Lord North was advised to continue in this mansion during the whole summer, but the wild aspect of the country, and the unsocial situation of the place, were so incompatible with the lively disposition of this gay young courtier, that he soon grew weary of his retreat. And in this disposition of mind, he formed a resolution of returning to town long before the expiration of the appointed time, unless he should experience those salutary benefits from the air, which his physicians had flattered him with the hope of receiving.

However, his lordship, at the repeated instances of his friends, and in order to give the country a fair trial, was prevailed upon to continue yet another six weeks at Eridge ; when finding his disorder rather increased than diminished, and particularly that his spirits were greatly lowered, he was satisfactorily convinced that the air alone was a very insufficient counterpoise against the effects of the dreary solitude

tude in which he was immersed, and consequently would go but a little way towards restoring his health to its pristine state : his lordship therefore, rejecting all solicitation to remain any longer here, abruptly quitted this retired mansion, and began his journey to London.

Thus was this young nobleman travelling to the great metropolis, in a more desperate and melancholy condition than ever, being deprived of the flattering hopes that his sanguine friends and his physicians had inspired, and with no other prospect in view but that dismal one of a grave in the first bloom of manhood, without in the least suspecting that, in leaving this country, he was flying from the remedy appointed by providence, for the cure of his disorder.

But fortunately for him, his road lay directly through the wood in which these useful springs were concealed from the knowledge of mankind ; so that when his lordship came upon the spot, at the beginning of his journey, and while he had the day before him, he could not well pass by without taking notice of a water, which seemed to claim his attention, on account of the shining mineral scum that every where swam on its surface, as well as on
account

account of the ochreous substance which subsided at the bottom, and marked its course to a neighbouring brook. His lordship accordingly observed these uncommon appearances, the meaning of which he could not instantly comprehend ; however they induced him to alight from his carriage, in order to examine it more attentively ; and at the same time he ordered one of his attendants to borrow a little vessel from the neighbouring hovel, that he might taste it : and the peculiar ferruginous taste of the water not only convinced Lord North, that it held its course through some undiscovered mine, contained in the dark cavities of the earth, but also gave him room to fancy, that it was endued with some medicinal properties, which might be beneficial to the human race.

As a drowning man is said to catch at a straw, so his lordship, as soon as he had in imagination made this important discovery, began to hope it would be useful to himself ; and therefore commanded his servants to bottle off some of the water, in order to consult his physicians upon this subject, as soon as he could get to London.

From whence the bottles were procured upon this occasion, it is not now very easy to determine ; but that Lord North sent some part of
of

of his retinue back to Eridge for as many as were necessary, is very probable : at least it is not likely they were to be had nearer, as at that time the whole of the surrounding country was rough woods, and uncultivated forests, without either house or inhabitant, except that which his lordship had just quitted, and one little cottage very near the spring, in which lived the woman, from whom his servants borrowed the wooden bowl, that his lordship drank out of when he tasted the water.

Be this as it will, some of the water was carried to London, the physicians were consulted upon its virtues, and their judgment so perfectly coincided with Lord North's opinion, that they immediately left town to examine it on the spot. We have no particular account of the process they used on this occasion ; but as their sole business was to discover the nature and properties of the water, they undoubtedly exerted all their skill, and tried all the experiments the then infant state of chemistry would admit of, to answer this important end : however, though we are unacquainted with the method they pursued, we are assured the result of their enquiries proved so favourable to this hitherto neglected spring, that they hasted back again to publish its valuable qualities, and to
give

give their noble patient sufficient encouragement to try its efficacy, on the return of the vernal season.

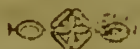
Accordingly as soon as warm weather came on, and the roads were dry enough to render a journey practicable, Lord North returned to Eridge to add the power of the water to the purity of the air, and to try how far their united force would contribute to restore strength and vigour to his shattered constitution. And notwithstanding the low condition to which he was by this time reduced, the success he met with more than answered his most sanguine expectations, insomuch that, after about three months continuance in this * now delightful country, he returned to town so perfectly freed from all his complaints, that we cannot find he ever afterwards experienced the least return of his disorder, though we are assured he again gave himself up to all the gallantries of the age, and lived in the full indulgence of every pleasure, till after the death of the accomplished prince Henry, when he ‡ retired from the pedantic court of James to his country seat at Catlidge

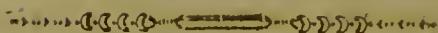
* Health makes the gloomy face of nature gay,
Gives beauty to the sun, and lustre to the day.

‡ Vide North's Lives—and Collins's Peerage.

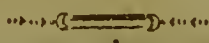
in Cambridgeshire, where he lived more honourably upon the remains of his fortune, than ever he had done before, and died on the 16 of January, 1666, at the advanced age of 85.

It is from this recovery of an eminent nobleman from the verge of the grave, that we must date all the honors to which Tunbridge-Wells has risen. And if we trace its story to the head, it will appear, that only so trifling an incident, as the color of the ground about the water of a wild unuseful wood, has filled the desert with inhabitants, and made plenty smile over the barren heath !





THE STATE OF THE PLACE DURING THE
FIRST THIRTY YEARS AFTER THE
FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE WATER.



LORD NORTH immediately on this almost miraculous re-establishment of his health, by repairing to the court of his Royal Master, as was before observed, confirmed the rumour of his having discovered these valuable springs of medicinal water; of the excellency of which, he was himself an incontestible evidence to all that had known him in his past languishing and deplorable condition, when his whole system bore the appearance of an universal decay, and nature itself seemed hastening to its period.

And as this water had its rise on the borders of Lord Abergavenny's estate, this very sufficient proof of its merit induced that nobleman to interest himself in its preservation, and with this view, to make the place as convenient as the nature of the country would admit of, to the

the many invalids that, it was reasonably conjectured, would fly to it for a refuge from their various disorders.

Lord Abergavenny was so much in earnest in this important undertaking, that he came to Eridge on purpose to prosecute it with vigour; and having obtained leave of Mr. Weller of Tunbridge, who was at that time lord of the manor, his lordship ordered the ground about the springs to be cleared from the surrounding rubbish, and sent for an eminent naturalist from London, with whose assistance he distinguished the two principal of seven several springs, for so many were at first discovered; and over these his lordship ordered wells to be sunk, a stone pavement to be laid round, and the whole to be inclosed with wooden rails in a triangular form.

From henceforth this excellent water became a subject of public discourse, and its vast efficacy, in removing many disorders to which the human body is incident, was sufficiently evidenced by the recovery of many who ventured on the trial; but the place itself continued several years in the same desolate condition with only a very few inconsiderable improvements, such as cutting down some of the wood, clearing off those bushes that were troublesome

to the water-drinkers, and making the road from Tunbridge-Town more convenient than when it was less frequented.

This slow progress in embellishing the country was probably occasioned by the uncertainty of its proving beneficial to its owners, as well as to the manners of the age; and the carelessness of those who attended merely for the relief that the waters afforded.

The owners, indeed, at that time, could have but little room to imagine that Tunbridge-Wells would ever become so eminent among the votaries of pleasure as it now is. London had absolutely engrossed all the fashionable amusements to herself; gaming; intrigue, and every other diversion invented to kill time and gratify the restless passions of man, were confined to her precincts alone, and only existed during the winter months. The summer was a season of languor and discontent. The people of fashion had no agreeable retreats in which they could be together, and pursue those amusements which had employed them in the winter. The healthy flew to their country-seats and passed their time in a wearisome solitude, amidst a company whose station and manners were incompatible with their own. The sick that resorted to the mineral waters of Tunbridge
had

had only the recovery of health in view, and proposed to themselves no other pleasures but such as were entirely rural. The company thus assembled, formed no general society. The amusements of the gentry were few, confined, and selfish. The great brought with them all the haughtiness of nobility, and knew not how to let themselves down with grace. In short, delicacy, politeness, and elegant pleasures, were then but just budding forth from amidst the rubbish of gothic barbarism, and till these were grown to such a height as to be discernible amongst us, Tunbridge-Wells was not esteemed a place of pleasure, in which the people of fashion might depend upon being agreeably amused.

During this period, Tunbridge-Town was the nearest place where any lodgings could be procured, and therefore was generally pretty much crowded in the water drinking season, which usually began in May and continued to October.

But nothing very remarkable happened in this country from the first discovery of its springs, till the arrival of queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. who was here by her physicians, for the re-establishment of her health, after the birth of prince Charles, which happened on the 20th of May, 1630.

It is said of this young queen, who was the first of the royal family that ever honoured Tunbridge-Wells with their presence, that at this time, she had personal charms which every day grew more lovely in the eyes of her husband ; and she so well understood their proper use, as after the death of Buckingham, entirely to captivate his heart ; but being a foreigner, and upon her first arrival in England, slighted as she imagined, by the king, and really ill-treated by the favorite, she did not entertain any very advantageous prepossessions for the court ; and afterwards, the disputes between Charles and his parliament gave her still less room to love the people. This unhappy prejudice against the whole nation was sufficient to awaken the spirit of a Medicis, and perhaps led her into some errors ; it certainly was the foundation of much uneasiness to her during the future part of her life, and the probable cause of her disrelish for this kingdom, even after the restoration. However, notwithstanding this, she ever behaved with proper civility to all, and to some she was most obligingly kind. In the days of her prosperity she was fond of masks and dancing, and in this place, which on account of its rural aspect, and truly romantic appearance, was well calculated for the purpose

pose, some were performed before her, that were extremely ingenious, as well as magnificent.

The queen continued about six weeks at the Wells, and dwelt in tents the whole time. Her camp was pitched upon Bishop's-Down common, and certainly diffused a splendor and magnificence over this wild country, to which it had hitherto been an absolute stranger; but except the honour of her presence, and the clearing of the common to make room for her tents, the place received no benefit from her majesty's successful residence in it.

The curiosity of this gay young queen induced her one day to walk from the Well a little way into the county of Sussex, where she wandered about till, at length growing weary, she sat down on a bank beneath the shade of a spreading birch for refreshment; and when she had sufficiently rested herself, she arose, and ordered a stone to be placed there, as a memorial of her travels in that county, not then in the least presaging how many counties she was in a few years afterwards destined to travel through. A complimentary latin inscription was engraved on this stone by one of her majesty's attendants; but Oliver's rude partizans prevented its reaching posterity.—Such gene-

rally are the effects of licentious rebellion, which is at all times destructive of the arts, and attended with ruin and confusion.

The Queen's-stone, where afterwards an alehouse in the road to Frant, was built on the spot where this monument was placed, and the sign,* which hung there till within these few years, was drawn from a view of the stone itself; but the inscription is no where preserved.

It is in remembrance of this queen, that Dr. ROWZEE, in his little valuable treatise on this water, calls the place *Queen Mary's Wells*; but this name was never very generally accepted, and probably because it was the last given to it. At this distance of time it is a difficult matter to ascertain what name the place was at first distinguished by; but as KILBURNE, in his Survey of Kent, calls it *Frant Wells*, we may with some sort of assurance conjecture that this was the name originally given to the place by Lord Abergavenny; and this conjecture must receive great additional strength from considering, that his lordship's estate, in that neighbourhood, is situated in the parish of Frant.

But

* The house, is now converted into a private house, and is the residence of Mr. JONES, Attorney, who has made very considerable alterations, which renders it in the whole an agreeable spot.

But these names are now entirely lost ; and *Tunbridge-Wells* is universally adopted in their stead. It will be difficult to account for this more judiciously than Dr. ROWZEE has already done, in his before-mentioned neglected treatise—‘ They have their name ’ says he, ‘ from this town, as being the nearest town in ‘ Kent to them ’—and it may be added, as being the place where the company usually resided, when they first began to drink the water medicinally.

It seems reasonable to imagine, as the springs rise in Speldhurst-parish, no name would have more readily occurred, or been more justly applied, than that of *Speldhurst Wells* ; but as every thing of this kind depends upon capricious circumstances, and is in itself of very little real importance, any attempt to change the name, which the place has so long been known by, and which is now so universally and firmly established by time and custom, cannot be more ineffectual than it would be ridiculous.



THE PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS AND
IMPROVEMENTS AT TUNBRIDGE-
WELLS TO THE PRESENT TIME.



THIRTY years after the first discovery of the medicinal springs at Tunbridge-Wells, notwithstanding the acknowledged usefulness of the water, the vast resort of company that every season attended to partake of its benefits, and the great inconvenience of lodgings at the distance of five miles from the spot, the country continued in the same rough, wild, uncultivated state that it was left in by Lord Abergavenny ; but as a journey to Tunbridge became at length a scheme of pleasure, and fashion drew the young and the gay, as well as the diseased and old, the happy period arrived in which it could not longer remain in so desolate a condition.

The first buildings erected in the vicinity of the springs were two little houses, or rather cottages, one for the accommodation of the

the ladies,* and the other for the gentlemen. † These buildings were so essentially necessary to the convenience of the company, that it is amazing they were so long delayed; nothing surely can paint in stronger colors the carelessness of the water-drinkers, and the want of foresight in the country people than this neglect.

The latter of these two houses, which in the present age might perhaps be called a coffee-house, was then named the Pipe-Office, because there the gentlemen usually met to converse over a pipe, and a dish of coffee, when they had drank their proper quantity of water.

It was customary for them to pay half-a-crown subscription to this house, for the use of pipes, the privilege of reading the newspapers, and other little conveniences of the same kind, instead of which the present coffee-house subscription is five shillings; but thro' the prevalence of ever-varying fashion, pens, ink, and paper are now substituted instead of the discarded pipe.

In two years more, a green bank, now paved and called the *Upper Walk*, was raised and levelled

* Where Mrs. Thomas LATTER's garden now is.

† Mr. John FRY, opposite SPRANCE's Library.

velled, and a double row of trees was planted on its borders to defend the company from the violence of the meridian sun. Under these trees the tradesmen usually stood to dispose of their goods in the hours of water-drinking, which was the only time they had to sell their different sorts of merchandize in, because the company lodged at too great a distance to appear amongst them above once a day.

The next year they began to build a few houses for the accommodation of the company at Southborough * and at Rusthall, §

These

* **SOUTHBOROUGH** is about two miles and a half from the **WELLS**, and there are still remaining two or three tolerable houses at that place ; though in general they are gone to decay, and have been bought off and rebuilt at Tunbridge-Town and Tunbridge-Wells. At the time when parties raged very high, previous to the grand rebellion, and many years afterwards, the royalists lodged at this place and the round-heads at Rusthall : each party thus chusing to be as far divided from each other in their dwellings as they were in the disposition of their minds.

§ **RUSTHALL** is about one mile from the Wells, and is so called from its ancient proprietors, whose names were **RUST** one of whom was mayor of **FEVERSHAM** in the time of king Henry VI. The Presbyterians wanted to build them a conventicle at this place, when it was in the most flourishing state ; but though it was chiefly supported by that sect, the landlord refused to sell them a foot of land for that purpose, even at the most extravagant price ; so inveterate was the hatred that Churchmen then bore to Presbyterians.

These buildings were small and few at first, rather suited to the circumstances and apprehensions of the builders, than to the company they were intended for ; but the water was now in such high reputation, that people gladly put up with any inconveniences on its account ; and therefore, when these new houses were full, would pay an extravagant price for cottages, huts, or any place to screen them from the weather, rather than return home without partaking of the benefits thereof.

The elegant poet Waller has immortalized these springs, and sufficiently evidenced their celebrity about this time, by alluding to their salutary properties in a charming little poem addressed to his Sacharissa.

Complaining of the cruel indifference of this haughty beauty, the poet exclaims, in imitation of Patroclus* in the sixteenth Iliad, that
‘ she

* ‘ O man unpitying ! if of man thy race ;
But sure thou spring’st not from a soft embrace,
Nor ever am’rous hero gave thee birth,
Nor ever tender goddess brought thee forth.
Some rugged rocks hard entrails caus’d thy form,
And raging seas produc’d thee in a storm.
A soul well suiting that tempestuous kind,
So rough thy manners, so untam’d thy mind.

‘ she could not be a Sidney, nor spring from
 ‘ her mother; ’ and then passionately goes on :

‘ to no human stock
 ‘ We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock;
 ‘ That cloven rock produc’d thee, by whose side
 ‘ Nature, to recompence the fatal pride
 ‘ Of such stern beauty, plac’d those healing springs;
 ‘ Which not more help; than that destruction brings.’

The quantity of water, usually drank in this age, certainly deserves our notice ; it is indeed so truly amazing and incredible, that I could not venture to mention it on any traditional reports : but as Dr. Rowzee, who lived at that time, and was himself an eye-witness of the fact, has given a detail in a book † which he wrote and published on the spot, it cannot very well be disputed—take it then in his own words—

‘ Now for the whole quantity of water to
 ‘ be taken in a morning, you shall see some
 ‘ that rise very high, even to three hundred ||
 ‘ ounces, according to Nestor’s years ; yea,
 ‘ and some a greater quantity. And it is a
 ‘ thing

† Entitled ‘ THE QUEEN’S WELLS, &c. by Lodowick, Rowzee, M. D.’ Licenced in 1637, but not published till 1671.

|| Eighteen pints, three gills.

' thing that will make the very women there
 ' filling their glasses to laugh, to see some pa-
 ' tients sent thither by ignorant physicians,
 ' and appointed to take ten or twelve ounces
 ' of water, and arise perhaps to twenty or
 ' thirty * ounces. But this may be a rule for
 ' a body of competent years and strength, to
 ' begin at thirty||, forty or fifty ounces, and
 ' to arise by degrees, increasing their quantity
 ' every day, to an hundred §, an hundred and
 ' fifty, or two hundred ounces, more or less,
 ' as they shall be able; and so again to decline
 ' and decrease by degrees, ending where they
 ' began.'

The trouble and confusion in which the
 whole kingdom was involved, during the ten
 following years, sufficiently accounts for the
 total neglect of any improvements in this
 place, throughout the whole of that bloody
 period; but when the nation became a little
 settled, and began to taste the sweets of re-
 turning peace, we find Tunbridge-Wells as
 much in vogue as before.

D

In

* About one pint three quarters.

|| From almost two pints to something more than
three pints.

§ From six pints and a half to twelve pints and a quarter.

In a short time after this, they had an assembly-room, a bowling-green, and other places appropriated to public diversions at Rusthall ; and at Southborough, too, they had a bowling-green, a coffee-house, and a great number of good houses for lodgings. But notwithstanding these improvements, the place still continued in an infant state. Its advantages were certainly much increased ; but many things were wanting to make it convenient either to the company, or the inhabitants, and many more to complete it for a place of public entertainment. The houses were too far distant from the springs, and in bad weather the water was useless, because there was no place of shelter to screen the drinkers from its violence, while practising their necessary exercise. In this situation of things, if a sudden shower happened to fall in the hours of attendance upon the well, it is easy to imagine the hurry and confusion it must occasion amongst the company exposed to it.

The poor tradesmen too had their full share of these distresses, and frequently must have had their goods greatly damaged, when accidents of this kind were not timely foreseen. and effectually guarded against—but now we turn to better times—

In

In the year 1664, the old rails placed round the Wells, by Lord Abergavenny, were displaced, and a strong stone wall built round them, instead of this wooden one. This work was executed at the expence of Lord Muskerry, son to the second Earl of Clancarty, a brave young nobleman, who lost his life, the year after, fighting against the Dutch in Southwold-bay.* He was then lord of the manor, and

D 2

his

* This naval engagement, so glorious to the English nation, was fought on the 3d of June, 1665. The English fleet, consisting of 114 ships, and 22000 men, was commanded by the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich; and the Dutch, of nearly equal force, by the brave and experienced Admiral Obdam. At first things went very equally on both sides; but about noon, Lord Sandwich by an excellent manœuvre, fell into the centre of the adverse fleet, and dividing them, began that confusion which soon ended in their total defeat. The Dutch lost on this occasion at least 30 ships, and 6000 men: whereas the English, according to the best accounts lost only 1 ship and about 500 men.

The Duke of York behaved with remarkable bravery during the whole action. He continued some hours in the thickest of the fire, and had several persons of distinction killed on board his own ship, particularly Lord Falmouth, the King's unworthy favorite: the honorable Mr. Boyle, youngest son to the Earl of Burlington, and Lord Muskerry, 'a young nobleman' says Clarendon † of extraordinary courage and expectation;

† Vide Clarendon's Life, p. 216, and for further particulars of this eminent young nobleman, who appears to have been equally beloved by his sovereign, his soldiers, and his tenants, see Clarendon's History, Vol. III. pages 168, and 475 to 477.

his arms * were placed in the arch of the gateway leading to the springs. This young nobleman renewed the stone pavement within the wall, placed a handsome bason over the main spring, for the better reception of the water, and raised a convenient hall to shelter the clippers from the weather in the hours of attendance upon the company; from which there is also a projection to preserve the well from any mixture with rain water.

It is very probable that Lord Muskerry thus particularly interested himself in adorning the place this season, in compliment to his royal mistress Queen Katharine, who was sent to
Tunbridge-

‘ who had been colonel of a regiment of foot in Flanders, where he had done the King some eminent service, and had the general estimation of an excellent officer.’ These three were all killed with one shot, so near to his royal highness, that his hand was wounded with one of their skulls and he was covered over with their blood and brains.

* The arms were pulled down in the great lawsuit between the lord and tenants of the manor, which commenced about the year 1726; and the arch itself was taken down when the Wells were repaired in the year 1743, or 1744. The arms are now placed over the door at the back part of the assembly-room on the Walks.

Tunbridge-Wells for her recovery from the effects of a dangerous fever, which in the preceding winter had reduced her to the verge of the grave.

Her majesty was very successful in the use of the water, which greatly raised its reputation and consequently encouraged the inhabitants to second the generous efforts of their landlord and to exert their utmost endeavors to render this neglected place both beautiful and convenient. And probably they would have made a much quicker progress in this design than they did, if Lord Muskerry had been spared a few years longer ; for this amiable young nobleman was not only perfectly beloved by his tenants, but seemed inclined to carry his improvements so far, as to leave but little for his successors to do after him. He was indeed remarkably fond of the place, and while he lived gave the greatest encouragement to every public work ; and though his death prevented the farther prosecution of his generous intentions, yet they were not wholly without effect, for his conduct had inspired such a spirit in the inhabitants, that from this period, houses began to rise in the woods, and gardens to overspread the forest. In short the passion for building was raised, and prevailed with in-

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creasing

creasing ardor in this country through a long series of succeeding years.

In this space the assembly-room * was brought home from Rusthall to Mount-Ephraim, on which a bowling-green † was enclosed, a tavern ‡ was opened, and many lodging houses were erected for the use of the company; but the triumph of this hill was short, Mount-Sion § became a formidable rival, and quickly eclipsed its growing splendor; for when the ball-room, the bowling-green, and lodging houses arose so near the spring, a less convenient distance was generally avoided.

Thus in the course of a few years we find Tunbridge forsaken; Southborough and Rusthall raised and ruined; Mount-Ephraim drooping; and Mount-Sion in the full bloom of prosperity;

§ This assembly-room was in the house, now called Mount-Ephraim House.

† The bowling-green is now a field on the north side of this house.

‡ This tavern became afterwards a lodging house, till purchased by Mrs. JOHNSON, and is now the residence of Mrs. G. BYNG, and Family.

§ It was owing to the disputes between the lord of the manor and the tenants, that this hill was preferred to Bishop's Down Common.

MSS. MATH. BENGE.

prosperity ; this last indeed not only rivalled, but despoiled her predecessors, and triumphantly transferred their ornaments to herself ; for many houses were brought from Southborough, Rusthall, and Mount-Ephraim, to be rebuilt on Mount-Sion ; and some, whole and entire as they were, were wheeled * on sledges to be fixed in this new seat of pleasure.

In this period, the place called the Fish-ponds was opened for the amusement of the public ; and as it was laid out in a pretty rural taste, and every way calculated for the entertainment of genteel company, while its managers continued carefully to maintain decency and strict decorum in its precincts, it was justly esteemed one of the principal scenes of diversion at Tunbridge-Wells, but when the vigilance of the managers was dropped and low company admitted, it soon became disreputable for any of the ladies to be seen there. It has lately been purchased by Sir R. HERON, and is now kept up in nice order—the spring and fish-ponds being preserved and as it is within

a

* A shop formerly Camfield's adjoining to the chapel, was in this manner brought down from Mount-Ephraim, with the band of music playing in it, and a jovial company drinking success to the purchaser.

a short distance of his house forms a pleasing rural scenery.

In the year 1670, the Duke of York, his duchess, and his two daughters, the princesses Mary and Anne, were at Tunbridge-Wells; and as his royal highness was remarkably pleased with the

HIGH ROCKS,

which he frequently visited, this occasioned the building of a little house there, and from that time it has been fashionable to make entertainments amidst those stupendous ruins of nature; which ever has been, and ever must be reckoned amongst the principal curiosities of the place.

These rocks are about a mile and a half from the Wells, and consist of a great number of rude eminencies adjoining to each other, several of which are above seventy feet high.* At many places there are surprising cliffs and chasms that lead quite through the midst of them by narrow gloomy passages; which together with their being situated among woods and forest, by the side of a gentle murmuring stream, makes them afford one of the most romantic retired scenes in nature.

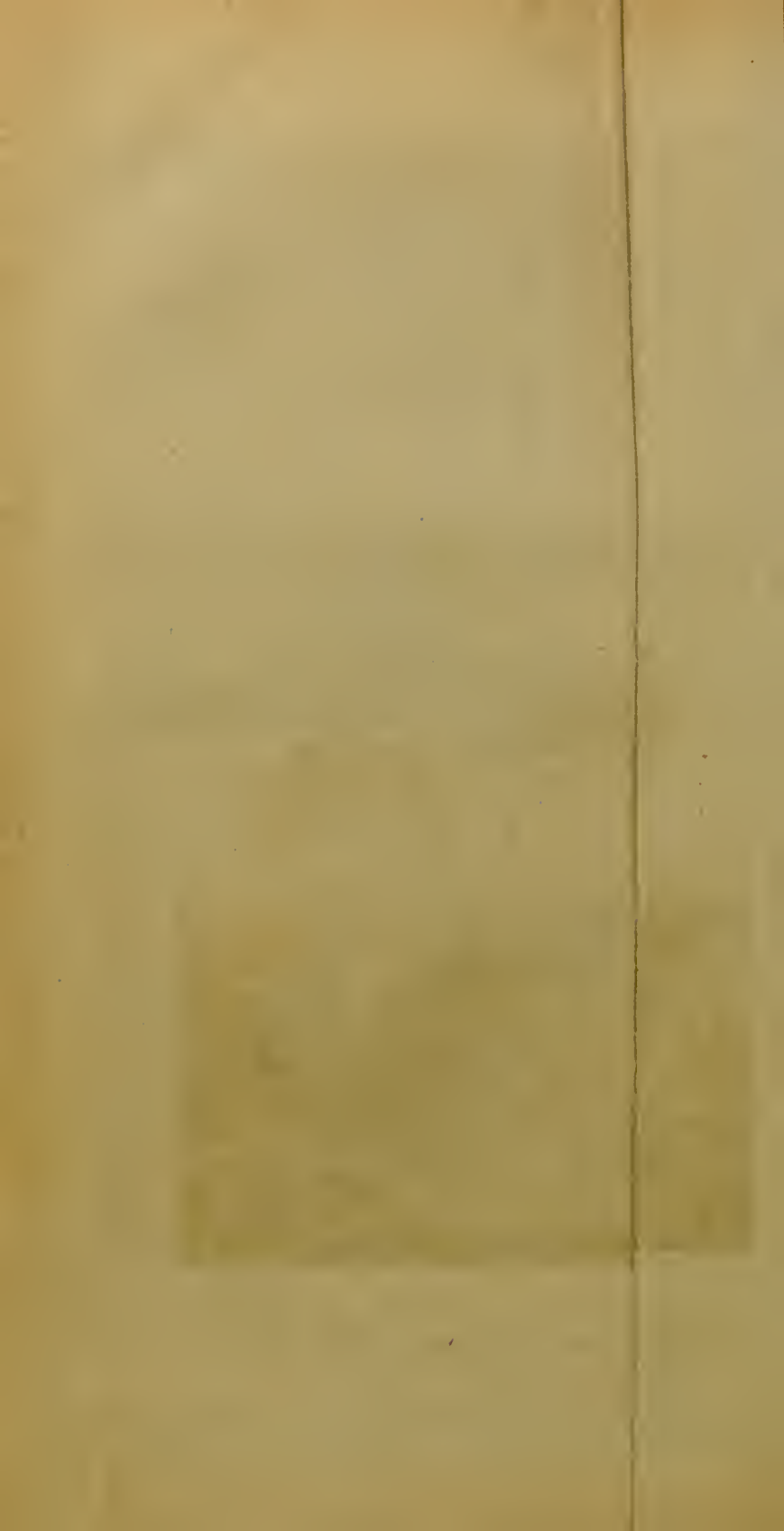
The

* The main height of these rocks is about 40 feet.



(PENSURST PLACE, in Kent, formerly belonging to the Earl of LEICESTER.)

Published by J. Sprague, Bookseller, Tunbridge Wells.



The curious philosophic inquirers who love to indulge themselves in conjecture, have imagined that the vale in which these rocks are situated was once the bed of a prodigious river, a conjecture which is considerably strengthened by the appearance of the whole country in general, and in particular is supposed to be almost demonstrable from some marks on the rocks themselves, which are said to be evident proofs of their having been the habitation of a particular species of fish.

When this river existed, if it ever did exist, none will venture to hazard even a conjecture; but all are united in opinion that it must be lost by some violent concussion of nature: and that the country has greatly suffered by an earthquake, in some former period, appears to be highly probable from the wonderful manner in which many of the rocks are thrown over each other, as well as from the cliffs and chasms already mentioned; but after all it is hard to say, whether this whole phaenomenon might not be produced by that general flood which changed the face of nature all over the world.

HARRISON'S ROCKS,

(Another curious range of rocks, more extensive indeed than the former, and wildly romantic)

mantic) are so called, being on an estate belonging to a gentleman of that name, whose benign acts on all occasions, are so well known, that little need be said in the present instance, to express how much it appears to be his wish, by the many little conveniencies he has formed near the spot, to render the company resorting thereto not only an agreeable surprise, but every suitable accommodation.

The distance from the Wells is about three and a half miles, on the road leading to Brighton.

But to return to our narrative, on the forest a little beyond the High Rocks, a spring of water was discovered, which was railed in and called

ADAM'S WELL,

which is a pure, limped spring of a most soft pleasant drinking water,* issuing from a very high hill, in a small farm in the parish of Speldhurst,

* Those ingenious practitioners in physic, the celebrated Doctors Pellet, Shaw, Lamont, Blanchard, &c. always recommended it as fine drinking water, and made use of it themselves for that purpose ; the last of whom has been often heard to declare to Mr. Sprange, Bookseller, &c. in his shop, that there was no better drinking water in the neighbourhood.

hurst, in Kent, in a most solitary and romantic spot ; two miles and a half from Tunbridge-Wells, in the same parish ; one mile from the turnpike road leading from Tunbridge-Wells to Brighton ; a little more than half a mile from the before-mentioned high rocks ; and one mile and a half from the village and antient mansion house called Groombridge-Place.

At what period these waters and their virtues were first discovered cannot be positively ascertained ; but the very oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood declare, that they have heard their great great grand parents speak of them in the same light that they are now esteemed.—But when it is considered, that till within these thirty years they were inaccessible to carriages or horsemen, and could only be visited by those who could on foot clamber over hills, hedges, and ditches, the want of the knowledge of their original will not be wondered at : but this may be depended on, that the vulgar opinion of their salubrious qualities are much more antient * than the discovery of the Tunbridge-Wells water.

The

* A proof of its antiquity, and the esteem it must have been formerly held in, is, that the whole had been fenced round, to prevent any one's coming at it,

The cause of its present improvement, and the easy access now made to it, arose from the following singular circumstance:—A Mr. G. Foster, an eminent and well-known attorney from Yorkshire, and consequently a great lover of dogs and horses, who had resided at Tunbridge-Wells upwards of thirty years, about the year 1765, from the experience he had repeatedly found of its curing the most inveterate mange in those animals, the itch, and other scorbutic disorders in the human species; repeatedly urged Mr. Pinchbeck to the purchase of it, that at last, by his persuasions, he was inclined so to do. But just about that time the celebrated Dr. Linden coming to Tunbridge-Wells and the water being analysed by him on the spot, and in London by the ingenious Dr. J. Bevis, *Latin Secretary to the Royal Society*, and they both declaring, that they never had met with so pure a water, as in all their operations they could not find that it was impregnated with any mineral, saline, nitrous, earthy matter

part of which fence is remembered to have been standing only sixty years ago; and on Mr. Pinchbeck's digging up into the rock to enlarge the bath, part of an old stone arch was found, full twelve feet from the pool or pond that remained when he bought the estate.

ter or sediment whatever, being what the antients called a holy water. * On this report Mr. Pinchbeck gave up all thoughts of the purchase, from an opinion, that as it had no medicinal matter imbibed in it, it could be of no service in curing the disorders ascribed to it, but was only a fine drinking water.

But a year or two after, falling accidentally into a company, among which was a foreign physician, and discoursing about this and other medicinal waters, and Mr. Pinchbeck mentioning his reasons for objecting to those of Adam's Well, the Doctor said in French—*Monsieur, vous vous trompez c'est cette purite qui est sa merite, et qui cause ses bonnes effets :—*

E

i. e.

* Dr. Bevis, in his letter to Mr. Pinchbeck on these waters, writes as follows :


SIR,

IF fine and pure water be esteemed a wholesome beverage, which, it is presum'd, no medical gentlemen will deny, I then (waving every consideration of its medicinal virtues) do affirm, that it is one of the most pure waters I ever analysed.

[Signed]

Sept. 6, 1769.

JOHN BEVIS.

 Several other physical and chemical gentlemen who have analysed this water, make the same report of its purity.

i. e. Sir you deceive yourself,—it is this purity which is its merit, and the cause of its salutary effects ; and that once, in his travels through an obscure part of Germany, he had analysed such a water, to which the poor inhabitants in the neighbourhood, for some leagues round, ascribed the same virtues as those of Adam's Well are reported to have.*

On this, in the winter of 1768, Mr. Pinchbeck first made a purchase of the lands ;—erected a cottage—built a commodious stone-bath—dug an outside bath for the benefit of the poor, and for dogs and horses ; and declared the bath and waters free for the use of the public ; and produced no other advantage to himself, but inducing more company to visit Tunbridge-Wells, and selling the water there and in London.

The annual increase of company resorting to the Wells, encouraged the Lord of the manor about this time to think of improving his
his

* A convincing proof of its great purity is, that Mr. Pinchbeck met with some of the water in old wickered bottles, which had been bottled at least ten years, when he was first in treaty for the estate, that on shaking, it had not the least sediment or foulness, and was as sweet and clear as when first bottled. What a valuable water must this be in a long voyage !

his estate, by erecting shops and houses on and near the walks ; he therefore entered into an agreement with his tenants, and hired the herbage of the manor on a fifty years lease, at ten shillings per annum each tenant, and then began to build upon the green bank, and in every convenient situation near the springs.

And as Tunbridge-Wells was now become a populous and flourishing village, both with respect to its settled inhabitants, and the company that annually resorted to it for health or pleasure, the piety of our ancestors made them think it necessary to build an house to the honour of God, lest the distance from every church, together with the various amusements, and continual dissipations of a public place, should entirely suspend the attention due to religious duties.

For this purpose a subscription was opened in the year 1676, to raise a fund for building a chapel ; which subscription was continued, without intermission, till 1684, when it amounted to the sum of 1385*l*. This was judged sufficient to defray the expences of the work, and a chapel* was accordingly built on

E 2 ground

* This chapel is dedicated to King Charles the martyr !

Vide Willis's Survey, vol. 3. App. p. 18.

† There are two tables of the names of these subscribers in the vestry room of the chapel, a copy of which the author was

ground given for that purpose by lady Purbeck of Somerhill. This chapel was soon found by experience to be too small for the company, and therefore it was afterwards enlarged, and beautified, by a second subscription, begun in the year 1688, and closed in 1696, the sum of which amounted to 300l.

In this chapel divine service is performed every day during the summer season, and three times a week in the winter; and the clergyman has no other endowment than what arises by the voluntary subscription of the company that frequent the place, and the inhabitants who subscribe for the winter's duty. This subscription, at a medium, amounts to about 250l. per annum.

Adjoining to the chapel is a charity school, for fifty or more poor boys and girls, who are there instructed in the useful, not to say necessary articles of reading, writing, and common arithmetic, by the clerk for the time being. This school is supported by a contribution collected at the chapel doors, at two different times, in the season, when a charity sermon is preached each time on the occasion.

From

advised by some gentlemen to insert; but finding upon inquiry that the number of names amounted to 2600, he was fearful of swelling the book too much.

From this school, every other year, one boy is clothed, and apprenticed to some seafaring trade, by the benefaction of William Strong, Esq; who by his last will, dated August, 1713, gave the annual rents of two little farms to this school, and the great school at Tunbridge, thus every year, alternately, to clothe and apprentice one scholar. It is also farther ordered by the will, that the surplus, if at any time any remains, shall be lent upon good security, to either of the boys for five years without interest.—Mrs. Mary Coulter by will, dated May, 1775, left 100*l* in charity to the said school; and Mr. George Weller by will, dated August 5, 1785, bequeathed the further sum of 100*l*.—also Mrs. E. Wogan in the year 1788, left the sum of 200*l*.

In 1687 a fire broke out in the house, now called the Flat-house, at the bottom of the Walk, by which the life of one poor child was lost, and all the shops, and other buildings, so lately erected on the green bank, were entirely consumed. But this accident, however terrible in itself, was upon the whole not unserviceable to the place, because, like ancient Rome, * if small things may be compared with

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the

* ‘ Rome, properly speaking, was at first but a sorry village, whercof even the principal inhabitants followed their

the greatest, it rose more glorious from its ashes, the buildings being afterwards more regularly planned, and better contrived, both for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the ornament of the walks; upon which, since this accident, an assembly-room, coffee-house, shops and dwelling-houses have been erected in one continued line, and a convenient portico placed in front, and carried on from the upper end of the parade, quite to the bottom; a few steps from which is the spring. The length of the Walk, from the upper end to the steps going of at the bottom, leading to the spring, is an hundred and seventy-five yards.

In the ever memorable year 1688, Princess Anne of Denmark was at Tunbridge-Wells, and sent her Gentleman Waiter, Colonel Sands, from thence to enquire after the health of the new-born supposed Prince of Wales; at which visit of the colonel's some remarkable circumstances * are said to have happened, which, if the story may be depended upon, must

own ploughs; and until it was rebuilt after the burning of it
 by the Gauls, did not deserve the name of a city. Such were
 the beginning of the capital of the world!

Hooke's Rom. Hist, vol. 1. p. 22.

* Tindal's *Rapin*, Vol II. p. 767.

must greatly strengthen the opinion that this pretended prince was an imposition on the British nation.

This Princess several seasons successively honored the place with her presence, and was a great benefactress to it. She gave the basin to the spring called the *Queen's-Well*, which is situated on the left hand as you enter the area, and distinguished from the other by its iron bars.

In 1698, her Royal Highness brought her son the young Duke of Gloster, with her to the Wells, and was made sensible of the utility of paving the Walks by a fall which he got, in his play with other children, just after some rain had increased the natural slipperiness of the soil surrounding the springs: and at her going away she left money for this purpose in the hands of one of the principal inhabitants, with an injunction to get the work completed against the ensuing summer; but he, vainly flattering himself the princess would visit the place no more, knavishly delayed the work so long that her Royal Highness returned to the Wells before any progress was made in it. This neglect very much disgusted the Princess, who thereupon instantly quitted the place, and never deigned to enter it again; but, before

fore she went, she took effectual methods to have the pavement carried on with proper diligence, by deputing a superintendent, who never suffered the work to be intermitted till it was entirely finished.

On the accession of this Princess to the throne of Great-Britain, the inhabitants of Tunbridge-Wells, desirous of transmitting to posterity some testimony of the sense they retained of the many favors conferred upon them by her Majesty, planted the *Queen's-Grove* on the common, for a growing monument of gratitude to their royal and generous benefactress.

In 1708, the Cold-bath at Rusthall was built by Mr. James Long, at a very considerable expence. This bath is esteemed equal to any in the kingdom, being most plentifully supplied with the finest rock water from the neighbouring hills. The bath was at first adorned with amusing water-works, and had a handsome and convenient house over it, in every room of which was something curious, calculated to divert and surprise the company. The ground and gardens belonging to the bath were elegantly laid out, and embellished with fountains, and other ornaments suitable to the place; in short, the whole was most completely

pletely disposed for a scene of amusement. But all this is now gone to decay through the want of management, and the neglect of the proprietors, who have suffered the house to fall, and the gardens to lie waste and wild; but the bath itself is well preserved, and lately a plain unornamented building has been raised over it, which, though it retains none of the beauties of the former elegant structure, is perhaps full as useful as the old one.

Within these very few years, another Cold-bath has been erected, about a furlong from the Walks, which, on account of its nearness to the Wells, and its being neatly fitted up in a pretty retired situation, will probably continue in use, though it certainly cannot in any respect be compared to the antient bath.

About the year 1726, the lord of the manor's building lease expired, and as the tenants justly imagined they had a right to some compensation for the loss of the herbage that was covered by his houses, they claimed a share in the buildings. This occasioned a tedious lawsuit between the lord and his tenants, which after a prodigious expence, was finally determined in favor of the latter, who were adjudged to have a just claim to a third part of the buildings, then erected on the estate, for the rights
of

of herbage: whereupon all the shops and houses on this estate were divided into three equal lots, of which the tenants where to draw one, and the other two were to remain with the lord; and luckily for the tenants, they happened to draw the middle lot, which included the assembly-room on the walk, and has turned out the best of the three. After this the landlord and tenants entered into a long agreement, to restrain and prevent the increase of buildings on the manor, which was confirmed and established by an act of parliament, that passed the royal assent on the 29th of April, 1740.

His Royal Highness Frederick, the late Prince of Wales, and her Royal Highness his consort, were at Tunbridge-Wells in 1739.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia has frequently honored the place with her presence and particularly was there in 1762, when his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland was also there.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Dukes of York and Gloster, where at Tunbridge-Wells about the middle of September, 1765. On their arrival they were welcomed by a triple discharge of eighteen pieces of cannon, and in the evening the walks were most splendidly illuminated

illuminated, upon which occasions they always make a magnificent appearance.

Their Royal Highnesses continued there two nights, viewed the High Rocks and other beautiful environs of the Wells, entered with that noble affability so peculiar to their illustrious family, into all the amusements of the place, and notwithstanding the season's being so far declined, seemed at their departure to be much pleased with their expedition, and the loyal reception they met with.

On the summer, or rather in the autumn of the year 1793, her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia whose declining health had created much alarm in the breasts of her Royal Parents, was strongly recommended by the physicians to try the efficacy of the Tunbridge-Wells waters : she accordingly honored this place with a visit, residing at Mount-Pleasant ; and a clearer proof of the wonderful effects of the water, was never more evinced, than in the rapid recovery of the Royal Personage, who from the lowest degree of relaxation and weakness, on her first arrival, was restored to perfect health and strength, in the course of six weeks, which gave much surprise and happiness on her return.

On

On the summer following her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, experienced a perfect recovery of health from the waters here, which induced her to continue throughout the season—the house in which her Royal Highness took up her abode, was a new erected mansion, to which the name of Vale-Royal was in consequence given.

The next year other royal visitors—the Duke and Duchess of York, the Stadtholder and family paid a long visit at the place, and resided at Mount-Pleasant.

The place itself is now in a very flourishing state, with a great number of good houses for lodgings, and all necessary accommodations for company ; its customs are settled, its pleasures regulated, its markets and all other conveniences fixed, and the whole very properly adapted to the nature of a place, which is at once designed to give health and pleasure to all its visitants.



Of the AIR *of* TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.



SOME account of the air of Tunbridge-Wells will certainly be esteemed necessary to render this work tolerably complete, because as a public place resorted to by invalids for the recovery and re-establishment of health, nothing can be of greater importance than a knowledge thereof.

Air is undoubtedly such a necessary instrument of life, that without it we cannot subsist for more than a few moments ; and it is very obvious to every reflecting mind, that where it is impregnated with undue mixtures, it must of course produce, or aggravate diseases : from whence it follows that it is a duty highly incumbent on all who study the preservation of that health they now enjoy, and still more so

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upon

upon those who would recover that which is lost, to make choice of such a situation as affords the freest and most equable air, where it is least impregnated with the noxious effluvia of subterraneous exhalations, or loaded with the vapours continually arising from a humid soil: and where, on the other hand, it is not so dry and attractive as too far to imbibe the attenuating lymph exhaled from the blood; but rather, where the nature of the soil, the happy situation of the place, and the surer test of experience, all unitedly evidence its wholesomeness.

And in all these respects impartially speaking, the air of Tunbridge-Wells most certainly excels. The country is not so low and moist as to be subject to thick fogs, or any marks of a vapourous air; neither is it raised to such an exalted height as to have its atmosphere too much rarified, or be too much exposed to the bleak northern or eastern winds; from the latter especially it is well defended by a long range of high hills. The soil of the country in general is tolerably fruitful, and even the most barren parts of it are easily cultivated, which evidences that the air, though naturally dry, is not too sharp and rigid for the human constitution; and the multitude of sweet herbs, as wild thyme, &c. with which the whole country

country is overspread, affords a solid proof of its sweetness and purity.

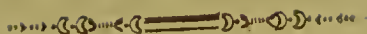
On the little hills of Mount-Ephraim and Mount-Sion, it is remarkable that a gentle fragrant breeze unceasingly prevails, through all the summer months; which in the hottest weather, generally keeps them mild and temperate. And it is acknowledged by every author who has occasionally mentioned the place, as well as by those who have professedly wrote on the subject, that this air is extremely benign, pure and wholesome.

- And in all probability the air of Tunbridge-Wells has the additional advantage of being in some degree, impregnated with the effluvia of those healthful ingredients with which the water so eminently abounds; and, if this is the case, it must of course not only render the fruit, the herbs, and the other aliments of the country more wholesome, but also by this means, as well as by the suction of the lungs, and regular drinking, convey the salutary properties of the water into the minutest vessels of the body.

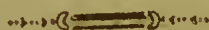
But, be this as it will, it is a certain fact, attested by continually repeated experience, that aged people and all persons of a relaxed and enfebled constitution do, almost imme-

diately upon coming into this country, perceive the happy effects of its air, by an invigoration of their bodily powers, and an additional sprightliness of mind, enabling them to communicate, and to receive every social pleasure with an unusual satisfaction, never known in the dense fuliginous air of London, or in the loaded atmosphere of damp and vaporous situations. And this is such a convincing testimony of the beneficial nature of the air of Tunbridge-Wells, as cannot fail of very strongly recommending it to those unhappy valetudinarians, whose relaxed fibres loudly call for its assisting influence to renew their original elasticity, and to brace them up for future action.





Of the MEDICINAL WATER *at*
TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.



THE next thing that naturally presents itself to our observation is the water, to which the country we are treating of owes all its distinction.

The whole neighbourhood of Tunbridge-Wells abounds with springs of mineral water; but as the properties of all are nearly the same, only those two which at their first discovery, were adjudged the best, are held in any particular estimation.

These two wells are inclosed with a handsome triangular stone wall; and within this wall, are surrounded by a well paved area, into which you descend by a few steps, through

a handsome gateway. Over the springs are placed two convenient basons, one of * Portland stone, the other of marble, with perforations at the bottom, through which they receive the water, and with an opening on the edge to discharge the overflowings, which are carried to the neighbouring brook by a little drain cut in the pavement.

The water itself at the spring is extremely clear and bright, without any sort of color: its taste is pleasingly steely, it has hardly any perceptible smell, though sometimes in a dense air, its ferruginous exhalations are very distinguishable; and in point of heat it is invariably temperate, let the atmosphere be in whatever state it will; for this is one of those springs which lie so deep in the bowels of the earth, that it can neither be affected by the scorching sun-beams of the summer, nor the severest frosts of the winter,

When it is first taken up in a large glass, its particles continue at rest, till it is warmed to nearly the heat of the atmosphere, then a few airy globules begin to separate themselves and adhere to the sides of the vessel; and in
a few

* One of these basons was given by Queen Anne, and the other by the Lord of the Manor.

a few hours more, a light copper-colored scum begins to swim on the surface; after which an ochreous sediment settles at the bottom. The scum of this water is really an object of curiosity when detached from the water itself, which is easily done by introducing a piece of writing paper under it: the paper when dry, appears to be gilt; and when examined through a microscope, resembles a piece of rich embroidery, ornamented with studs of gold.

Long continued rains sometimes gives the water a milky appearance, but do not otherwise sensibly affect it.

From the experiments of different physicians, it appears that the component parts of this water are—steely particles, marine salts, an oily matter, an ochreous substance, simple water, and a volatile vitriolic spirit, too subtle for any chemical analysis.—In weight it is in seven ounces and a quarter, four grains lighter than the German Spa, and ten grains lighter than common water: and it requires five drops of *Oleum Sulphuris*, or *Elixir Vitrioli* to a quart of water to preserve its virtue at a distance from the spring; but to drink it in perfection, recourse must always be had to the fountain head.

The

The water is said to be an impregnation of rain in some of the neighbouring eminences, which, in common with most other elevated situations in these northern parts of the globe, providentially abound in iron mineral, and where, by a nice natural chemistry infinitely superior to the utmost efforts of art, the water is further enriched with the marine salts, and all those valuable ingredients whereby it is constituted a light pure chalybeate, which instantly pervades the most remote recesses of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed constitution, restores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elasticity, removes every obstruction to which the minuter vessels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to most cold chronical disorders, lowness of spirits, weak digestions, and nervous complaints..

But that I may the least mistake, in a matter I am not qualified to discuss without borrowed light, I must now summon to my aid the most distinguished of those physicians who have wrote upon this subject.

And here I cannot but lament it as a public misfortune, that no regular physician has constantly resided in the place to register cases; and that no gentleman of the faculty who has
of

of late years occasionally attended it in the season, has thought himself sufficiently interested in the success of the water, to take the trouble of communicating the full result of his particular experience.*

But notwithstanding this neglect, we are not without many authentic testimonies of the efficacious effects of this water, in the cure of numerous diseases incident to human nature, in the writings of learned physicians, as well as in the experience of multitudes who are annually benefited thereby.

Doctor Lodowick Rowzee, who many years attended the place, has professedly wrote 'A treatise upon the nature and virtues of Tunbridge water;' and from the experience which he acquired in his close attendance at the Wells, has judiciously pointed out a great number of diseases in which it is extremely serviceable.

This gentleman most strongly recommends Tunbridge-Wells water as an effectual deobstruent

* If any physician should hereafter reside on the spot, or for many years successively attend the place, it is to be hoped he will in a great measure remove the cause of this complaint, by keeping an history of his own practise: which probably may in time be of essential service, towards forming an experimental history of the nature and properties of Tunbridge-Wells water.

struent, which very successfully opens all manner of obstructions however stubborn and obstinate they may be ; and consequently is of essential service in all diseases proceeding from this fruitful source, such as tedious agues, the black and yellow jaundice, schirrus of the spleen, scurvy, green-sickness, fluor albus, and in the menses, deficient or redundant ; in the first, by opening obstructions ; in the second, by cooling the blood when too hot and fluxile, and by corroborating the organs of that excretion when too much weakened.

He also says, that Tunbridge-Wells water scowers and cleanses all the urinary passages, and therefore is good against the gravel and stone in the kidnies, the ureters, or the bladder, particularly in the beginning attacks of this disorder, before the earthy parts of the urine are settled and concreted in the slimy humors which are the first foundation of this disease : and he further maintains, that from its astringent and healing properties, it is an effectual remedy for all inward ulcers, especially for those of the liver, the kidnies, and the bladder ; and in this opinion of mineral steely waters, Dr. Rowzee is supported by Scribonius Largus, and by Archigenes, and in Ætius, who have strongly recommended
their

their use in the like cases. This doctor also says, they are good in bloody urine, and in dissolving and washing away a kind of clammy phlegmatic excrement, sometimes bred in the bladder, and which so exactly mimics all the symptoms of the stone as to deceive the most experienced.

He also asserts it is good against inveterate dysenteries and all other fluxes of the belly, that it extinguishes all inward inflammations, and hot distempers, without the least hurting the stomach by its coldness: but on the contrary, so greatly corroborates and strengthens it, that in some it provokes too great an appetite. It is also good he says in the cholic, proceeding from tough tartareous phlegm, in vomiting, the hiccup, and in worms; likewise in the gonorrhœa simplex et venerea, in caruncles of the urethra, as being of a remarkable drying faculty; and in paralytic disorders a tendency to apoplexy, and lethargic complaints, as strengthening the brain and origin of the nerves; and from the same cause of remarkable efficacy in hypochondriacal disorders. And to this he adds, that in the external use, it helps sore eyes, red pimples, and other cutaneous infirmities, 'And I must not forget,' says the doctor, 'in behalf of the women, that
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‘ there is nothing better against barrenness, and
 ‘ to make them fruitful, if other good and
 ‘ fitting means, such as their several cases
 ‘ may require, be duly joined with the water.’

That eminent able physician, Dr. Allen, is another who has given public testimony in favor of the water of Tunbridge-Wells, and particularly enumerated many of the cases in which, in the course of his practise, he found it an efficacious remedy. I transcribe his account of the medicinal uses of this water from RUTTY’S SYNOPSIS, with only a trifling variation of expression in the first article, where his perplexed manner has rendered an alteration necessary :

Dr. Allen observes—

‘ I. It is an effectual remedy in obstruc-
 ‘ tions of the glands of the mesentery, wherein
 ‘ besides the signs of chylous excrement and
 ‘ rejection of food an hour or two after eating,
 ‘ the patient has no complaint neither of want
 ‘ of appetite, discernible fever, nor any other
 ‘ disorder, until the disease is continued so
 ‘ long as to induce a cough, a fever, a want
 ‘ of rest, and a loss of flesh. In this case, of
 ‘ which there are not a few instances, Tun-
 ‘ bridge-Wells water hath not failed those
 ‘ who have tried it.

‘ II. This

‘ II. This water hath proved also an
‘ effectual remedy in recent dropsies, in those
‘ whose constitution is broken by trouble,
‘ and in the phlegmatic, whose blood wants
‘ invigorating. And its effects are no less
‘ considerable in disorders of the stomach,
‘ and particularly exquisite pains, especially
‘ convulsive ones, in the hypochondriacal and
‘ flatulent cholic.

‘ III. A painful tumour at the pit of the
‘ stomach, of many years standing, and repu-
‘ ted schirrus, was removed by this water.—
‘ A fistula of many years standing, was effec-
‘ tually cured in six weeks by the sole drink-
‘ ing of it. More than one ulceration of the
‘ kidneys hath been cured thereby. And a
‘ gentlewoman, who for many years had never
‘ escaped an assault of a periodical fever and
‘ cough in October, was freed therefrom by
‘ drinking this water.

‘ Dr. Slare, continues Ruttty, assures us this
‘ water is an effectual remedy in obstinate and
‘ inveterate diarrhœas.

‘ Dr. Linden esteems it of the most sin-
‘ gular efficacy in curing the remains of the
‘ venereal disorder; in which case, he says,
‘ he has known it of such eminent service,
‘ that he holds it almost necessary for all who

‘ have gone through a salivation, to close with
‘ drinking the chalybeate water; which is so-
‘ vereignly good to recover and strengthen the
‘ tone of the weakened and injured vessels,
‘ and to extirpate the remains of mercury
‘ lurking in the body after the cure of this
‘ disorder.’

And here it would be an unpardonable neglect not to mention one virtue in this water, which, though more universally acknowledged than all the others, and most incontestably established on the firm foundation of frequently repeated experience, has too generally been omitted by the writers upon this subject. I mean its prolific qualities, of which every season furnishes renewed and often surprising proofs. It has indeed an amazing efficacy in strengthening, and cleansing the generative organs, and removing the complaint of unfruitfulness, especially when it proceeds from a cold, moist, and relaxed habit of body, too weak for the purposes of conception, whether it is occasioned by the irregular manner of living, or derived from the original constitution of the patient. This water has been so wonderfully successful, in almost innumerable cases of this kind, that, if it had no other virtue, this alone would be sufficient to
render

render it famous, and to make it invaluable; but besides this, it is in the highest degree serviceable in all other female complaints, and all the diseases pointed out by the foresighted physicians, when it is properly taken and judiciously assisted, is a matter of fact so well attested and confirmed by such a long series of experience; that it will not now admit of the least shadow of dispute amongst men of candour and judgment.

To bring this observation home to our present purpose—I mean first to speak against the abuse of the native chalybeate water.—It is a mistaken notion and a vulgar error, that patients cannot drink too much of this water.—I have often heard men boast of the very large quantity they drink of it daily; and of its wonderful effects in passing off by the bowels, especially by urine. They ignorantly imagine that all its virtues depend upon its passing off quickly, and by this erroneous conduct many persons deprive themselves of the benefit they might otherwise receive from the waters. A pint of the Tunbridge waters, for they are nearly similar, contains about four grains of steel. In my opinion this is a sufficient quantity for the strongest constitutions, and too large a

dose for delicate and nervous patients. This doctrine is perhaps new, but I hope that it is true likewise.



SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON
THE DIET PROPER FOR PATIENTS,
AND ON THE TIME AND MANNERS
OF DRINKING THE MEDICINAL WA-
TERS OF TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.



WHEN all those virtues mentioned in the preceding chapter are ascribed to Tunbridge-Wells water, we must not by any means be understood to suppose that the water alone, without regular management and suitable assistance, is capable of curing these numerous disorders. No,—as well may you expect to have an house built by throwing the materials into an heap, as to have a disease removed by an irregular and injudicious use of any mineral water whatsoever. It is therefore necessary, in order to insure all the success that may be reasonably expected from
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an application to this noble remedy, that patients should be regular in their living and exercises, and well advised as to the manner of preparing themselves, the time of drinking, and the quantity which they may be able to bear without injury to their constitutions.

As to living, temperance in eating, drinking, sleep, and exercise, is so obviously necessary to every valetudinarian, that none can have any room to think of recovering health without it. In order therefore to give the water fair play, it is proper to use moderate exercise, and especially gentle riding, during the whole time of drinking it; to be temperate in sleep, and leave the bed tolerably early in the morning; to banish care and melancholy from the mind, and encourage mirth and good humour; to live with regularity on wholesome food; to use good well baked bread, made of pure wheat; and such kinds of meat as yield good nourishment, and are easy of digestion; avoiding rich sauces and a variety of dishes, and eating with some reserve, enough to satisfy nature, but not to encourage gluttony.

As to the time of drinking the water, it is generally supposed, that all Chalybeate waters are in the highest perfection from May to

October, and that they are most serviceable in warm and dry weather ; but it must not be understood, that their virtues are so absolutely confined to one season, as to be useless in all others ; on the contrary, it is an allowed fact, that in hard frost, the Tunbridge water is stronger than at any other time, because then the evaporation of the volatile spirit is retarded and the water consequently rendered more penetrating and active by its detention, from whence arises an increase of efficacy in many cases.

And here it may be proper to observe, that it is a great mistake of those writers, who assert—‘ That the water is at such times intolerably cold to the throat, mouth, and stomach, so that it must chill the drinker before its spirituous parts can come into action.’ * In contradiction to this unfair representation, I refer to what has been already said, viz. ‘ That the water is invariably temperate, let the atmosphere be in whatever state it will ;’ and, as this is so far from being peculiar to Tunbridge water, that it is the well known property of almost all perennial springs, it is the more surprising that any gentleman acquainted with the subject should fall into such an error. The water in the bason may
indeed

* Vide Lucas on Water.

indeed be affected with very severe frosts, and sometimes in extremely hard weather, it has been frozen; but on emptying this away, the fresh water that arises will be much warmer than the external atmosphere, and may be drank with pleasure at any time; or if it should be esteemed too cold for some stomachs, the evil is easily remedied, by keeping a little hot water always at hand to pour into the glass just as it is put to the lips, which if managed with tolerable quickness, may be done without danger of evaporating the mineral spirit.

It is therefore on good ground, that the doctors Rowzee and Linden have conjectured, that this water would be as good and efficacious in frosty weather, as in the heat of summer; and that, if the nobility and gentry, who attend the public business in town during the winter season, would in their vacations visit Tunbridge-Wells, situated as it is at an easy distance, and drink the water in clear weather, it is reasonable to conclude it would be the means of prolonging many a valuable life, and of preserving an uninterrupted state of health, by removing those obstructions of the minuter vessels, which a full diet, sedentary life, and much application of mind, in
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the less pure air of a great and populous city too readily occasion.

But, as the summer is the only season at present employed in drinking this water, we will return to that happy period; and then it is said, that the best time of day for this purpose is soon in the morning, before the sun has reached any great height, or at least before it has attained force enough to raise the mineral spirit, and so that the quantity prescribed may be drank, and tolerably well digested before breakfast. And, besides the advantages resulting from a light stomach, rising in a morning, and the early exercise prescribed by this method, tend greatly to exhilarate the spirits, and thus every way add to the natural efficacy of the water. But, useful, and indeed necessary, as this method is in most cases, it is not without its disadvantages to some people, and especially on their first coming to the place; for the Tunbridge-Wells water, of itself, causes an unusual sleepiness in many persons, which cannot but be increased by early hours, in those who have usually indulged a contrary habit; however, a sparing use of the waters at first, a little moderate exercise, and agreeable diverting company, will soon remove this complaint, without any medicinal assistance;

ance; and this is a complaint which must be obviated as soon as can be, and strenuously resisted by any body who expects to receive benefit from the water, because sleeping, before the water is properly discharged from the blood, occasions head-achs, and other disorders, which may furnish cause to new maladies.

As to the quantity of water to be drank each day, there can be no general rules given, but what must be exposed to innumerable objections, because it must be suited to every one's particular case, and probably will require to be increased and diminished, according to the different stages and variations of the complaint. It is therefore necessary that this should be regulated by some understanding physician, who is well acquainted with the nature of the water, and the constitution and disorder of the patient.

There certainly is a very wide difference with respect to quantity, between the usage of the present age, and of the time when the springs were first discovered; but, whether this alteration in practice be for the advantage of the diseased, or not, it would be great presumption in me to pretend to determine; however, from some recent and remarkable instances that have happened to fall under my own observation,

ervation, I must confess I am prejudiced in favor of a more copious quantity than now is generally drank. But, if in the present practice too little is generally allowed, it is very highly probable that our ancestors ran as much into the contrary extreme, when they prescribed six, and even nine quarts in a morning, for a customary dose. It was indeed necessary to rise early, and to work hard, to digest so large a quantity of water before breakfast.

The same that is above said of the quantity, may also be applied to the time of continuing to drink this water, since it is equally necessary that this should be determined in conformity to the different cases of patients by the judgment of physicians; in some, perhaps a few weeks may suffice, in others, months are not enough, and with some it may be necessary to attend it year after year to perfect a cure.

Here I cannot refrain from inserting an observation, originally made by Doctor Rowzee, and adopted by some later writers, viz. That it is necessary, in order to prevent the bad effects that may arise from prematurely taking or forsaking so powerful and active a medicine as these spirituous ferruginous waters are, to begin cautiously with a small quantity, to rise by degrees to the proper pitch, and, having
con-

continued there as long as is judged expedient, then to decline and decrease by the same slow degrees and leave off at the quantity begun with.

By thus drinking the Tunbridge-Wells water, by living temperately, and by entering chearfully into all the amusing pleasures of the place; many, in time past, have recovered their healths, and re-established their constitutions, who were in all appearance hastening to their graves; and it is not to be reasonably doubted, but that the same methods will, through the blessing of Providence, be attended with equally happy effects, to the latest posterity.





SOME FURTHER REMARKS, AND GENERAL RULES LAID DOWN BY AN ABLE PHYSICIAN, IN PRACTICE AT THE TIME THIS BOOK IS PUBLISHED, WHICH IT IS PRESUMED WILL BE DEEMED A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.



To INVALIDS and OTHERS frequenting
TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

I THINK it my duty, as a well-wisher to mankind, to advise every one who is really ill to consult the person who has the care of his health, not only as to what should be taken preparatory to the use of the waters, but likewise as to the quantity proper to be drank, the regimen necessary to be pursued while he is drinking the waters ; and *in many cases*, to be directed to some little medicinal aid, which may be thrown in at proper intervals, to assist the efficacy of the waters themselves. Without these precautions, half of the patients
deprive

deprive themselves of the advantages they might receive from the use of mineral waters.

I come now to speak of the *native chalybeate water*.—It is a powerful remedy for the curative intention of most chronic complaints. Its efficacy alone, when properly administered, will remove many disorders. When aided and assisted by the judgment of an able practitioner, it will oftentimes combat the most obstinate and complicated diseases.

The native chalybeate waters are salutary in most chronic complaints.

Chronic is a term of art, derived from the Greek word Chronus, time, and comprehends every disorder which has been of long standing: it is used in direct opposition to acute complaints, such as the general kind of fevers, &c. Acute complaints necessarily confine patients to the bed, or the sick chamber: and terminate quickly, either by a favorable, or an unfavorable crisis. On the contrary, patients are seldom confined by chronic complaints, and these are not only tedious and troublesome, but often fatal in the end.

The following are justly to be ranged under this numerous tribe of chronic complaints.

Nervous Diseases of all Denominations.

Hypochondriac and Hysteric Complaints.

Glandular Obstructions in both Sexes,

H

Asthma

Asthmas, especially those of the Spasmodic Kind.

Loss of Appetite and Indigestion.

Nervous Head-achs and involuntary Twitchings.

Dropsical Complaints of every Denomination.

Dejection of Spirits and painful Watchings.

Profuse Sweats and Hectic Fevers.

Impurities in the Blood and animal Juices.

Blotches and Scorbutic Eruptions upon the Skin.

All bilious Complaints without a Fever.

Disorders in the urinary Passages.

Paralytic and Gouty Complaints, &c. &c.

Chronic complaints are directly opposite to inflammatory diseases, which require evacuations to reduce the quick, hard and throbbing pulse, and pull down the animal strength. In chronic complaints, muscular motion is universally oppressed, the pulse languid, and the strength of the constitution much below par. Therefore, unless accidental circumstances intervene, bleeding is improper, violent cathartics are injurious, and all evacuations which tend to reduce the strength of the patient must be avoided: such practice is unwarrantable, unskilful, fatal. Nature, in chronic complaints, requires a spur; and the native chalybeate water, when properly administered, is a powerful spur indeed—but many unskilful riders are continually thrown out of the course by using it too furiously.

I trust

I trust that it is unnecessary to use any farther argument to prove the absurdity of directing chalybeate waters to pass off quick by the bowels, especially by the urinary passages.*

Before I proceed to rules for drinking the waters, although it is the province of the physician only to consider and to remove the first and remote causes of chronic complaints, I shall touch slightly upon some of them, well known to patients themselves, with a view to guard against their pernicious consequences. A want of proper air and exercise, irregular hours, and intemperance; the indulgence of irregular passions, and all such pursuits as relax the constitution, and render the nervous system too exquisitely sensible. For this reason delicate habits of body are continually subject to them; and they are the constant attendants of advanced life. Even disappointments and vexations, from which no mortal is exempt, by long continuance will unhinge the animal œconomy. Dwelling incessantly upon disagreeable objects enervates the mind of man; and such is the relative connection betwixt the mental and corporeal faculties,

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that

* If my reader be satisfied in this point, he will readily agree with me, that a pint of these waters is a dose.

that the mind cannot long sustain great afflictions, without the body being disordered likewise.

Hence it is evident, that a dejection of the spirits alone will, in the course of time, produce real bodily complaints; which must be removed before the natural chearfulness of such patients can return; and they oftentimes prove intolerable burthens.

What can be more distressing than a loss of appetite, and a loss of strength, accompanied with a total dejection of the animal spirits? Nothing surely—except the daily insult of being told, by their mistaken friends, that they must keep up their spirits—that they must not give way to their complaints, and that they might be well if it was not their own fault. Alas! they little think or know, what such unhappy beings feel. It would be more rational to tell them to change their bodies—it being impossible for them to support their spirits, till the errors in their constitutions are removed. Such patients are under the influence of a real disease. Were it possible for these mistaken friends to change situations, but for a single hour, with those who are pleasantly, but cruelly, called hippish, a tenderness
and

and concern for their misfortunes would take place of anger and rebuke.

Chalybeate waters are not intended to promote any of the sensible evacuations. They are to be received into the habit, to correct the impurities of the blood and animal juices; to remove glandular obstructions; to promote insensible perspiration; to brace up relaxed fibres; and to strengthen weak nerves: therefore an immediate benefit can seldom be expected from them. Errors of long standing that have taken fast root in the constitution, require some time to be eradicated. For this reason, such as are really ill should be very regular for the first month, in the daily use of chalybeate waters. After that period they may relax occasionally; but those patients will act wisely who continue them pretty constantly for some months. Such persons as reap an advantage from the waters need not be reminded of this, nor of returning to them again in the following seasons. Inclination if not necessity, will prompt them to revisit the reviving chalybeate springs.

We are now come to the most arduous part of our subject, the quantity proper to be taken of these waters. We have already cautioned the public against too large a dose; but it is

not so easy, in all cases, to adjust the proper quantity. In bilious complaints, and where there are errors in the first passages, that proportion will offend the stomach, occasion the cholic and other inconveniences, which may be taken with great propriety where no such disorders exist. But as I have before mentioned the necessity of preparing the stomach and bowels, by some proper evacuations, for the reception of chalybeate waters, this inconvenience cannot be more effectually guarded against by general directions.

In a word, therefore, at all times, and by all patients, this should be the governing rule of their conduct—never to take so large a dose of the chalybeate water as to occasion a quick discharge by urine, or to produce purging stools; and, indeed never to take so large a quantity as to become a weight, that may oppress the stomach, cause flatulencies and tremblings, or render the head light and uncomfortable, as if in some measure intoxicated. Where the constitution is too delicate, and the nervous system is too exquisitely sensible, surprising as it may appear to those who are unacquainted with these waters, even small doses will sometimes produce a giddiness; especially at the beginning of the course. To descend to particulars.

particulars, a quarter of a pint will be sufficient for weak and delicate persons to begin with; this quantity may be gradually increased, as their own observations direct, so as no sensible evacuations are too quickly promoted, or the inconveniences before-mentioned experienced. But half a pint, or a little more, will prove a full dose for such patients. I would recommend taking it at two or three draughts, waiting a quarter of an hour or longer between. Persons of stouter stamina, and whose constitution are not so feeble, may begin with a little larger dose, using the same precautions; and such patients may, if no obstacle arises, take a pint for their full quantity.

But as accidental circumstances will intervene, if any of the inconveniences before recited should be experienced, at any one period during the course of chalybeate waters, the quantity must be immediately decreased, till such difficulties be removed.*

It

* I must add a friendly caution, the propriety of which speaks for itself, that whenever a costive habit of body prevails, and in such other cases as render an opening medicine necessary to be occasionally taken, it will be best administered at bed-time; that the operation of the medicine may be over before the waters are taken in the morning.—One thing farther may be proper to mention, that little or no supper should then be taken.

It is farther to be remarked, that exercise should ever be used between the draughts of the water; and that of walking briskly is preferable to all other exercise. It wonderfully promotes the efficacy of the chalybeate water, prevents its passing off too quickly by urine, and if a gentle perspiration, not amounting to a sweat, can be promoted, it is a sure prognostic of immediate benefit; that flow of spirits which accompanies it, will convince every patient of the truth of the observation.

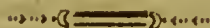
I am the more particular in enforcing this rule, because the general indolence which attends chronic complaints is too apt to induce patients to retire to the rooms, and sit motionless, the moment they have taken the waters. For their own sakes I hope they will act otherwise.*

There is another mistake, and in my humble opinion a great one too, although it has received the sanction of men whose judgment upon most occasions is not to be doubted: I mean

* It is much to be wished some amusement could be pointed out, that should invite invalids to be continually in motion while they are at the Wells. Dancing, in a moderate degree, is very proper to answer the purpose; with some other active pursuit which might possibly be found out, if the company were to pay a proper attention to the necessity of it.

mean, that of taking off the chill of the chalybeate water, by adding boiling water: it immediately becomes turbid, and in some degree the chalybeate is decomposed; which in a great measure destroys the efficacy of the spring. I rather think this advise has been given by way of indulgence to their patients, and contrary to their own better judgments.—It is, however, my duty to speak of the error and to caution the readers against this mistaken practice.





A COPY OF THE FIRST DEED OF GIFT
IN TRUST, OF THE CHAPEL AND THE
GROUNDS WHEREON IT WAS ERECT-
ED, AT TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, WITH A
LIST OF THE TRUSTEES APPOINTED
TO IT, AND OF THE DIFFERENT RE-
NEWALS OF THEM TO THE PRESENT
TIME.



TO all to whom these presents shall come.
The Right Hon. John Earl of Bucking-
ham, and Viscount Purbeck, only son and
heir of the Right Hon. Margaret Purbeck, de-
ceased, who was only daughter and heir of the
Right Hon. Ulick, Earl of St. Albans and
Marquis of Glanricard, deceased, Thomas
Lake of the Middle Temple, London, Esq;
Thomas Weller of Tunbridge, in the county
of Kent, Gent. and George Weller of Tun-
bridge, aforesaid, Gent. send greeting.

Whereas by the pious and charitable con-
tributions of divers well-disposed persons, a
structure, or fabric, for a chapel, for the use
and

and exercise of Religious Worship, and celebration of Divine Service, and hearing of sermons, hath been erected and built divers years since, upon a piece, or parcel of ground, lying near Tunbridge-Wells, in the parish of Tunbridge, in the county of Kent; which said piece of ground was formerly part of certain lands called Inhams, and part of the late park or forest, of Southfrith. And whereas the said lands, together with divers other lands were long since granted in fee-simple, unto several persons in mortgage, for security of divers considerable sums of money, the equity of redemption of the same belonging to the said Earl of Buckingham, And whereas the said Earl of Buckingham, Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller, and George Weller, or some or one of them, have since paid and discharged all the money due upon the said mortgage; and the estate of the said premises is now by good conveyances and insurances in the law, and by the direction of the said Earl of Buckingham, conveyed unto the said Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller and George Weller; and they stand seized, thereof in fee-simple. And whereas the said Margaret, Viscountess of Purbeck, out of a special and virtuous inclination to forward and advance the service and glory of God, as also to oblige

oblige the several nobility, gentry, and commons, that resort to the said Chapel to hear Divine Service therein, and certain other considerations, hath given, granted and conveyed, or hath mentioned to be given, granted and conveyed, unto the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and certain other persons, the said structure, fabric, or chapel, and the ground thereunto belonging, and herein after particularly described, in trust for the uses aforesaid. And whereas some questions have arisen concerning the said grant, in regard the said Viscountess was not seized in fee-simple of the said premises at the time of making the said grant. Now know ye, that the said John Earl of Buckingham, of the like virtuous inclination, and to prevent all questions and disputes, about the title of the said mentioned to be granted premises; and to the intent that the said Earl may be deemed, owned, and acknowledged to be the donor of the land, whereon the said chapel is built, and benefactor thereunto; and also by his direction and appointment the said Tho. Lake, Tho. Weller, and Geo. Weller, have given, and granted, and conveyed, and by these presents do give, grant, and convey, unto the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas

Lord

Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Humphry Miller, of West-Peckham, in the county of Kent, Bart. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Pauls, London, Charles Amherst, of Bayhall, in the county of Kent, Esq. who together with the said Thomas Weller, are the survivors of the trustees formerly mentioned. And also unto the Right Hon. Geo. Baron of Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in the county of Kent, Bart. Sir Edward Northey, her Majesty's Attorney-General, Dr. Wm. Cave, Canon of Windsor, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, Rector of St. Pauls, Shadwell, in the county of Middlesex; William Strong, of Tunbridge, Esq. Jeffery Amherst, of Riverhead, Esq. and John Dyke, of Frant, in the county of Sussex, Esq. newly named trustees, in the room of those deceased, and to their heirs and assigns, all the said structure, fabric, or chapel, and also all the grounds thereunto belonging, now lying, being and containing as followeth; viz. All the ground on the west, south-west head of the chapel, from the chapel-wall to the utmost bounds of the said lands, late called Inhams, against Waterdown-Forest, and the highway leading to Frant, containing in breadth fourteen feet, or thereabout. And

all the ground from the north-west side of the said chapel, and from the afore granted parcel unto the utmost bounds of the said lands, called Inhams, against Bishop's-Down and the parish of Speldhurst, containing in breadth, from the first built chapel, forty feet: and from the wall of the chapel as it now standeth, ten feet, or thereabout; and the ground lying at the north-east head, or end, of the said chapel, containing in breadth seven feet, or thereabout, unto the palisadoes there now standing; and also the gallery and vestry-room, or house lately erected over several rooms heretofore in the possession of John Wyburne, and now of John Brett, tenant to the said Earl, containing in breadth, from the said chapel-wall towards the south-east, ten feet, as the same is now built and standing, and adjoining to ground formerly the garden of the said John Wyburne, the said gallery lying open to the said chapel. And also leave, licence, and liberty, to come into the said garden with workmen, instruments and materials, at all times needful, to repair and amend the said chapel, gallery and vestry, not doing any wilful damage or spoil; except and always reserved unto the said Earl, Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller, and George Weller, their heirs and assigns for ever, all the said
rooms

rooms and lodgings under the said gallery, and vestry, and which said chapel, gallery and vestry, and ground thereunto belonging, do stand and lye in the parish of Tunbridge aforesaid in the said county of Kent, and bound unto the said forest of Waterdown, and unto the common called Bishop's-Down, towards the west and north, and to the said other part of the said lands called Inhams, towards the east and south, to have and to hold the said structure, fabric, or chapel, vestry and gallery, land and premises above granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas, Lord Bish. of Rochester; Sir Humphry Miller, Bart. Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amherst, the Right Honorable Baron Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, Bart. Sir Edward Northey, Dr. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, William Strong, Jeffery Amherst and John Dyke, and their heirs, to and for the use and behoof of them, the said Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Humphry Miller, Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amherst, George, Baron of Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, Sir Edward Northey, Dr. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, William Strong, Jeffery Amherst, John Dyke, and the said Thomas Weller and George Weller, and of their heirs and

assigns for ever *In TRUST nevertheless, and to the intent and purpose that they* the said Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Humphry Miller, Dr. Will. Sherlock, Charles Amherst, George, Baron of Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, Sir Edw. Northey, Dr. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, William Strong, Jeffery Amherst, John Dyke, Thomas Weller and George Weller, and their heirs and assigns *do and shall permit and suffer the said structure, fabric, or chapel, to be used and employed for ever, and for the hearing, reading, using, and exercising of Divine Service and Sermons, and other Religious Rites and Ceremonies for the worship of God in the same, according to the usage of the Church of England, and to and for no secular or other use or purpose whatsoever. And also in further trust, that when, and as often, as any of the trustees, to the number of seven, shall happen to die, the other surviving trustees or the major part of them, shall within one year, next after the death of such seven trustees name and appoint other fit persons for parts, loyalty, honesty and integrity, to succeed such deceased trustees in the said Trust. And the said John Earl of Buckingham, and also the said Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller and George Weller, have constituted, ordained and made*
and

and in their place put Edward Weller, of Tunbridge, aforesaid, Gent. to be their certain Attorney for them, and in their name, to enter into the above granted structure, fabric, or chapel and premises, and possession thereof for them to take, and after possession so had and taken, to deliver unto the said Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Humphry Miller, Dr. William Sherlock, Charles Amherst, the Right Hon. George, Baron of Abergavenny, Sir George Rivers, Sir Edward Northey, Dr. William Cave, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, William Strong, Jeffery Amherst, and John Dyke, or to some or one of them, to the use aforesaid, full and peaceable siezure or possession, of all and singular the above mentioned granted structure, fabric, or chapel, land and premises, according to the tenure, form and effects of these presents; ratifying, confirming and allowing, all whatever their said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done; in the premises, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said Earl, Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller, and George Weller had done the same in their own persons.

In witness whereof the said John, Earl of Buckingham, Thomas Lake, Thomas Weller, and George Weller, have hereunto set their

hands and seals, the 15th day of February, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Dom. 1703.

BUCKINGHAM.

THOMAS LAKE.

THOMAS WELLER.

GEORGE WELLER.

Sealed and delivered, (the stamps being first affixed) in the presence of

THOMAS TOMLYN.

THOMAS WEEKLY.

Memorandum.—That full and peaceable seizen and possession of the structure, and premises within granted, was had and taken by the within-named Edward Weller, and by him delivered to the within-named grantees, according to the form, tenure, and effect of the deed within-written. In the presence of

THOMAS WELLER,

WILLIAM HUNT,

PHILIP SEALE,

WILLIAM ASHDOWN.

I, William Strong, one of the grantees, did receive possession accordingly.

WILLIAM STRONG.

The

The 16th day of February, 1727, Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in the county of Kent, Bart. the then only surviving trustee, being seized in fee, by right of survivorship, did nominate and appoint thirteen new trustees: *viz.* the then Bishop of Rochester, Lord Abergavenny, Sir Edward Filmer, Mr. Hart, Mr. Toke, Mr. Lambard, Mr. Manlove, Mr. Amherst, Mr. Goodhall, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Batt, Mr. Elton, and Mr. Westley; to, for and upon the same trusts, intents and purposes, as are before mentioned in the first deed.

The 7th day of May, 1748, Sir Edward Filmer of East-Sutton, in the county of Kent, Bart. being then the only surviving trustee, being seized in fee, by right of survivorship, did nominate and appoint thirteen new trustees: *viz.* Lord Westmoreland, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Romney, Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Filmer, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Lambard, Mr. Brown, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Panuwell, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Toke; to, for and upon the same trusts, intents and purposes, as before mentioned.

The 30th day of December, 1775, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Romney, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Sir John Honeywood, Bart. Sir John Filmer, Bart. and John Cooke, Esq. in
pur-

pursuance of the trust reposed in them by right of survivorship, did nominate and appoint eight new trustees, *viz.* John Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Hon. Henry Neville, the Hon. Charles Marsham, Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart. John Honeywood, Esq. Beversham Filmer, Esq. John Austen, Esq. and Thomas Smith Panuwell, Esq. to, for, and upon the same trusts, intents and purposes as before mentioned.

Memorandum.—That on the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1776, full and peaceable possession and seizen of the structure, fabric or chapel, and other the premises before mentioned, with the appurtenances, was taken and had by Mr. Thomas Scoones, of Tunbridge Town, the Attorney appointed by the last trustees; and by him delivered to Thomas Smith Panuwell, Esq. according to the form and effect of the deed. In the presence of

CHRISTOPHER PINCHBECK,
 RICHARD DELVES,
 JOHN FRY,
 JOHN KNIGHT,
 all of Tunbridge-Wells.

OCTOBER

OCTOBER 18th, 1784.

Whereas it was the original intention of those who instituted the Charity School of this place, that the effects of it might be as extensive and as equally beneficial as possible; and to that end that none but the children of the poorer sort of people be admitted, and that their education should be proportioned to their situation, and to the employments in which they might be afterwards engaged: And whereas, in violation of this good intention, it appears that many children have been admitted into the school whose parents are able to pay for their instruction elsewhere, to the utter exclusion of those who are the proper objects of it: And whereas, even of the poorer sort, three and sometimes four of one family have been received; and also, that many have continued longer in the school than was consistent with the prudent design of the institution.

RESOLVED, at the Vestry held this day,—That on the 25th day of December next, and yearly, on the 29th of September, the Minister of the Chapel, or his Curate, be requested to examine the several children of the school, and to dismiss from any future benefit of it those who shall appear to him to be properly qualified in reading and writing.

And

And it is further Resolved,—That after the 25th day of December next, no children shall continue in the school after the age of twelve years; and that no more than two of one family shall be entitled to the benefit of the charity at the same time, unless the family be very large, and then at the discretion of the minister.—And also, upon every vacancy, the preference shall always be given to those children whose parents are most necessitous. And, that no boy shall be received but between the age of six and twelve; and no girls but between the age of eight and twelve years.

FREDERICK PIGOU.

N. B. The last deed, from which a copy was entered, in a book kept in the vestry-room of the chapel, was placed in the hands of Lord Chief Baron Smythe.



AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL
FOUNDATION OF THE GROVE, CAL-
LED MOUNT-SION GROVE, AT TUN-
BRIDGE-WELLS; FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE INHABITANTS AND COM-
PANY RESORTING THERE.



BY a deed made the 20th of April, 1703,
(which is enrolled in the Court of Chan-
cery) the Grove, called Mount-Sion Grove,
at Tunbridge-Wells, in the county of Kent,
containing by estimation four acres, (more or
less) being heretofore part of certain lands
called Inhams, and Waghorne's-Forest, and
part of the park or forest called South-Frith,
was conveyed by the Right Honorable John
Earl of Buckingham, and others, to four
trustees, *viz.* John Dyke, of Frant, in the
county of Sussex, Esq. Robert Baker, of
Rotherfield, in Sussex, Esq. Nicholas Fowle,
jun. of Wadhurst, in the said county, Gent.
and Henry Weller, of Frant, aforesaid, Gen.
and

and to their heirs for ever: upon this trust and confidence always, and to the intent and purpose that the said grove, and the trees there growing, or to grow, shall not be cut down, nor the said grove or trees converted to any private use, but shall be continually preserved for a grove and shade, and walks, for the use of all the inhabitants of the several houses built, or to be built, or which shall be built on the several purchases therein mentioned; or any other land, late parcel of the said lands, called Inhams, or the park or forest of South-Frith;—and for their lodgers, servants and families to come, go and walk in and upon the said grove at their will and pleasure: And upon this further trust and confidence, that the said trustees and their heirs and assigns, shall at the request, cost and charges of the said inhabitants, or of such of them as shall require the same, use such lawful ways and means for the preservation of the said grove, and to prevent and remedy all trespasses, encroachments and nuisances, which shall or may be committed therein, as shall be thought fit and adviseable; the said trustees being always saved harmless and indemnified by the said inhabitants, or such persons of them as shall require such ways or
means

means to be used, from all charges and damages, which may happen to them thereby ; And upon further trust, that when so many of the trustees shall be dead, that only two of them shall be left living, then the surviving trustees, being thereby required by the then inhabitants of the houses aforesaid, or the major part of them, and at their cost and charges, do convey over their estate, in the premises abovesaid, to new trustees, for the purposes above mentioned : And upon further trust, that there shall be one coach-way into the said grove, out of the highway near the dwelling-house of Nicholas Wood, where a gate now is, or late was ; and one other coach-way where a way is laid out on the north side of the said grove, between the lands let to Mr. Young, and the lands of Mr. Brooke ; and that gates be there kept up to prevent the same from being used as common highways ; and that one common footway be thereunto through the ground of John Mercer, as is now used ; and that one other private footway with a gate thereto, be permitted for the use of Mr. Young, and the occupiers and the inhabitants, and lodgers, of the houses then built or to be built, and that no other way, or ways, be permitted thereunto ; and that the said trus-

tees and their heirs and assigns, shall, at the request and cost and charge of such of the said inhabitants as shall require the same, take and use such legal ways to preserve the premises above mentioned, according to the trust above said. In witness whereof, the parties above-said, their hands and seals interchangeably have set, the day and year first above-written.

By an account taken Dec. 10, 1781, the grove then contained about two hundred oaks, some of them very large, containing about four or five loads of timber in a tree, ten large beech trees, about sixty small trees of lime and sycamore, two fir and two yew trees.

In the winter 1782, twenty-six decayed oak trees were marked and felled by order of the trustees, and sold for 150l. part of which was expended in making good the fence belonging to the grove, painting the fence and putting up new benches, laying out the walk in the middle of the said grove, repairing the ride round it, ornamenting the same, and planting young trees. The remainder of the 150l. was invested the 27th of Jan. 1784, in the purchase of 150l. 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, now standing in the books of the Bank of England, in the names of the last trustees; who have signed a declaration, that
the

the interest arising from the same shall, from time to time, be applied for the preservation, support, and ornament of the said grove.

In May, 1795, were felled thirty-three decayed oak trees, which was sold by auction, and by which 100*l.* additional stock in the 3 per cent. consolidated was added, in the names of the four trustees, viz. Sir Rich. Heron, Bart. Martin Yorke, Esq. Beversham Filmer, Esq. and George Children, Esq. which makes now in the whole 250*l.* the interest of which, 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to be applied in keeping up the seats, walks and fences of the same.

In the year following several young trees were planted, in lieu of those which had been taken away.

Upon the strictest inquiry it appears that four trustees, in the deed before-mentioned, have been long since dead; and it does not appear that they did appoint any new trustees.— Upon searching the parish register, it was found, that Robert Baker, one of the trustees aforesaid, did survive the other three, and by a certificate from the parish register of Mayfield, signed by Mr. John Kirby, Vicar of that parish, the said Robert Baker, was brought from London, and buried there the 29th day of September, 1721. It was necessary to find

out who are his heirs at law ; and this Grove being in the county of Kent, where the custom of gavel-kind prevails, was the more difficult to discover ; but after the most diligent inquiry, it appears, that the said Robert Baker, and his two brothers, dying without issue, Robert's two sisters, Dorothea and Elizabeth, became his co-heirs.—Dorothea married Andrew Kenrick of Chester, Esq. and her grandson, Richard Kenrick, at Nanclywd, near Ruthin, in Denbyshire, Esq. now living, is her heir at law.

Elizabeth married Mr. Robert Bicknell, of Clifford's-Inn, and her five great grandsons, now living, are her heirs at law ; so that these must all be made parties to a deed for appointing four new trustees, for executing the said trust,

If the heirs should refuse to fill up the trust, by a proper application to the Court of Chancery, that court will oblige them to do it.

ROBERT

ROBERT BAKER, the Surviving TRUSTEE of the Grove, at *Turnbridge-Well*s, had two

Brothers and two Sisters;

ROBERT BAKER and his two Brothers died without Issue.

The two Sisters were named DOROTHEA and ELIZABETH.

Dorothea his Sister
married Andrew
Kenrick

Elizabeth, his other Sisters,
married Robert Bicknall,

Andrew Kenrick of
Woo.

Robert Bicknall, Esq.

Charles Bicknall, - - - - Bicknall,
died without Issue. died without Issue.

Richard Kenrick of
Nantclwyd, near Robert Bicknall, Esq.
Ruthin, Denbysh. Master in Chancery.
now living.

Robert Bicknall. - - -	Bicknall. - - -	Bicknall. - - -	Bicknall. - - -	Bicknall.
1st Son.	2d Son	3d Son.	4th Son.	5th Son.

All now living.

* * The foregoing account of the Grove and Chapel, was transmitted to the editor by Beversham Filmer, Esq; to whom the inhabitants of Tunbridge-Wells are much indebted, for the pains he has taken in the said discoveries. The account was accompanied with the following polite note.

‘ The King’s-Road, near Bedford-Row,
March 5, 1782.’

‘ MR. SPRANCE,

‘ After having received benefit by drinking the waters, and likewise many civilities from the inhabitants, it will give me pleasure if I can be of any service to the place; and therefore according to my promise, I here send you an authentic account of the original foundation of the Chapel and Grove there.’

§ In consequence of the assiduity and perseverance of the aforesaid Beversham Filmer, Esq; in this business, by indenture of lease and release, bearing date the 26th and 27th of July, 1782, the heirs of the said Robert Baker, did convey the aforesaid Grove, called Mount-Sion Grove, with the appurtenances, to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, of Tunbridge Wells, Bart. Martin Yorke, of the same place, Esq; George Children of Tunbridge Town, Esq; and Beversham Filmer, of the King’s-Road, near Bedford Row, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; to, for and upon the same trusts, uses, intents and purposes, as specified in the original deed; which deed may be seen by applying to the aforesaid George Children, Esq; at Tunbridge Town.



A

DESCRIPTION

OF

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.



TUNBRIDGE-WELLS is situated on the southern side of the county of Kent, just on the borders of Sussex, and about thirty-six miles from London. It is partly built in Tunbridge parish, partly in Frant parish, and partly in Speldhurst parish; and consists of four little villages, named Mount-Ephraim, Mount-Pleasant, Mount-Sion, and the Wells; which all united together, form a considerable town; whose boundaries are Tunbridge on the north, Lamberhurst on the east, a large and partly uncultivated forest * on the south, and East-Grinstead on the west.

The

* An extensive tract of land belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Abergavenny, part of which is wood-land, which sup-

The Wells, properly so called, is the centre of business and pleasure, because there the markets, the medicinal water, the chapel, the assembly-rooms, and the public parades are situated.

These parades are usually called the Upper and the Lower Walk, the first which was formerly paved with a square brick called a pantile, raised about four steps above the other, and particularly appropriated to the company, had become so decayed as to render a new pavement necessary; accordingly in the spring of the year, 1793, a subscription was set on foot amongst the inhabitants, and by a truly spirited exertion, a sufficiency for the purpose was raised, and the work finished (being done with Purbeck-stone) by the commencement of that season;—the whole cost of which amounted to 710*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The
second

plies the county every few years, with fine oak timber, and the other part, which extends to the back of the lodging-houses near the Walks, is forest land, some hundred acres of which, have within these few years, been brought into cultivation, and every year more of it is fenced in for that purpose, from the great encouragement given by the noble Lord before-mentioned, who grants long leases of any quantity at one shilling per acre, to those who are inclined to such an undertaking; which most of the inhabitants are glad of the opportunity of embracing,

second remains unpaved, and is chiefly used by country people and servants.

On the right hand of the paved walk in the way from the Well is the public parade, whereon is one of the assembly-rooms, the library, the coffee-house, the post-office, Tunbridge-ware, milliners, and different kind of toy-shops, &c. A portico is extended the whole length of the parade, supported by Tuscan pillars, for the company to walk under occasionally: on the left hand is a row of large flourishing trees, in the midst of which is a gallery for the music; and the whole is separated from the lower walk by a range of neat palisadoes.

In this place are three principal taverns, *viz.* the Sussex, the Kentish, and the New-Inn and Tavern; which are improved on every occasion, with a becoming spirit, by the proprietors, insomuch that they are remarked for their great conveniencies and good accommodations.

The Sussex Tavern, together with the assembly-rooms (called the lower ones) are contiguous, and held by the same proprietor, and are situate opposite the parade and library: a whole suit of new and handsome apartments, both for dining and bed rooms, have

have been built lately, in addition to the tavern, and are pleasantly situated. The assembly rooms have likewise been beautified and ornamented in an elegant neatness, agreeable to the present taste.

The Angel Tavern and Inn, is situated extremely convenient by the road side, on entering the place, and near the mineral spring, which house has likewise undergone great improvements for many years past, and is now conveniently adapted and properly fitted up, both as a tavern and an inn.

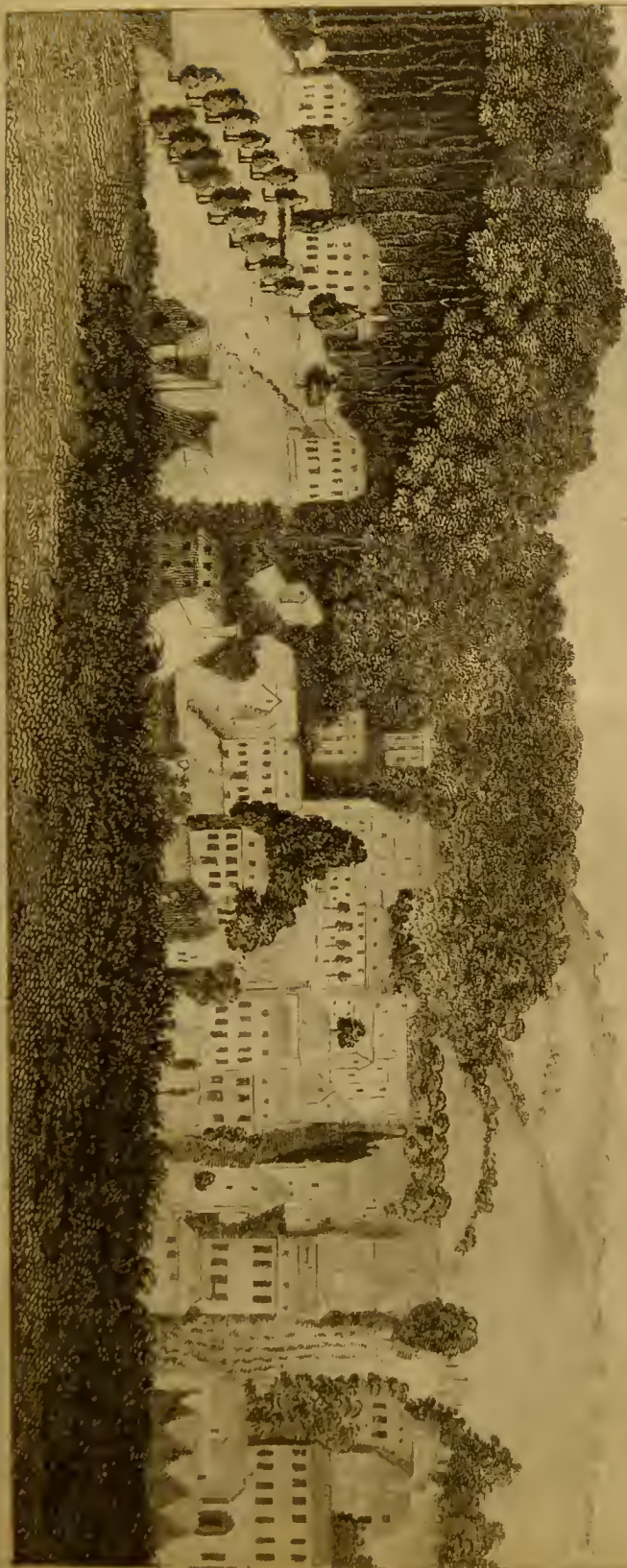
MOUNT-SION HILL.*

Is composed chiefly of lodging houses, so beautifully intermixed with trees and groves, that they cannot fail of having a most pleasing effect : conveying to the imagination the idea of a rural romantic retirement, while it affords all the conveniencies of a city.

This hill being open to Waterdown Forest on the south, and shielded from the eastern winds

* One of the first houses built upon this hill was an ale-house, to which the whimsical landlord, whose name was Jordan, affixed the sign of Mount-Sion, from whence the name of the hill is derived.

(View of Mount Vernon Hill, Cambridge Hill, from the Common)



winds by Calverley's Plain, always enjoys a pure wholesome air; and on account of its vicinity to the Wells, the houses thereon are often preferred.

At the top of this hill is an elegant new brick house, late the property of Mrs. Wogan, and another adjoining it, being the residence of Richard Cumberland, Esq. both are situated on the bowling-green, where formerly the assembly-room stood.

A very good Presbyterian meeting-house is situated about the middle; and at the top of it a large grove of fine elms; which is frequently used by invalids and others, both for walking or riding, when either the rays of the sun are too powerful, or the weather too precarious, to venture out to a greater distance.

MOUNT-PLEASANT.

Mount-Pleasant gives site to a noble modern brick house, built in a genteel taste, upon the brow of this delightful hill, which commands an extensive prospect of the place. The situation of this house is extremely happy, the grounds and gardens belonging to it are well disposed, and justly deserves the name it has acquired. His Grace the Duke
of

of Leeds, has honored it with his residence for several seasons past, and during that time, regularly frequented the Walks, and mixed with the company with such affability and condescension, as not only to engage the respect due to his high rank, but that universal esteem which greatness alone cannot command. This was a compliment no less justly than elegantly paid to him in a latin saphic ode, by the late very ingenious Mr. George Lewis, Vicar of Westerham in this county, and addressed to his Grace, on his annual ball, on the Prince of Wales's birth day, in the year 1770.

Quisque le lætus bone Dux sequetur,
 Quo vocas, (Nymphæ, Juvenes, Senesque.)
 Et lubenus summos nihil arroganti
 Solvet Honores.

Translated by Sir William Browne, M. D.

Most gracious Duke, glad at your call,
 Wait Nymphs and Swains, young, old, and all:
 And greatest honors shall be shewn,
 Because your Grace lays claim to none.

There are two other houses on this hill, one late belonging to the Rev. Mr. Brett; the other, called little Mount-Pleasant, was purchased



A View of the town of Weymouth, N. H. from the sea.

purchased by Lady Peachey, who has made great additions to it, and laid out a neat garden, parterres, walks. &c.

MOUNT-EPHRAIM.

Is about half a mile from the water, and on account of which distance hath lost much of its former regard; but though it is no longer the principal part of the place—though its assembly-room is lost—its bowling-green become a common field—and its taverns are turned into private houses; yet it will ever remain a respectable and useful quarter of Tunbridge-Wells.

The houses on this hill are all very good buildings, have the advantage of being surrounded with capacious gardens, groves, and pleasant fields; and of commanding diversified extensive prospects on every side; and the hill itself is situated in so exceeding fine an air as may well compensate for all its disadvantages. Its distance from the Walks can scarcely indeed be called a disadvantage, since it makes it perhaps one of the most delightful places in the world, for those who would mingle the solid charms of retirement with the more showy amusements of a public place. It is

therefore not unreasonable to conclude, that Mount-Ephraim will never be neglected by those, who chuse to keep an equipage in the place, and go to Tunbridge-Wells more for the recovery of health than the enjoyment of pleasure.

Two houses on this hill, called the Castle Houses, were lately purchased by Mrs. Johnson, sister of the late Bishop of Worcester; the upper one she has greatly improved, by adding to the building, fencing it in with handsome palisades;—it is now the residence of Mrs. Byng. Mrs. Whittaker has also purchased the next house to it, which she has likewise greatly improved. Lady Huntingdon has built a spacious chapel on this hill.

At the termination of Mount-Ephraim, and which leads to Rusthall Common, is

BISHOP'S DOWN,

Where are several good houses, one in particular which formerly belonged to Sir George Kelly, then the Lord of the Manor, was lately purchased by Martin Yorke, Esq; who has made great improvements, and it is now become the entire residence of himself and family; from whose munificence, as well as from those families before mentioned, (who from purchasing

ing

ing houses have made this their place of residence) the neighbouring poor are greatly relieved, and kept in full employ; and the trades-people likewise reap a benefit extraordinary during the winter season.

The trade of Tunbridge-Wells is similar to that of the Spa in Germany, and chiefly consists in a variety of toys in wood, such as tea-chests, dressing-boxes, snuff-boxes, punch-ladles, and numerous other little articles of the same kind. Of these great quantities are sold to the company in summer, and especially at their leaving the place, when it is customary for them to take Tunbridge-fairings to their friends at home.

This ware takes its name from the place, on account of its employing a great number of hands, and being made there in a much neater manner than any where else in England. The wood principally used for this purpose is holly, which grows in great abundance in the surrounding country, and furnishes a prodigious variety of the prettiest ornamental inlays that can be imagined, some of which are so excellent in their kind, that it is hard to believe they are not assisted by the pencil. But besides holly, they use no small quantity of cherry-tree, plumb-tree, yew, and sycamore: the yew

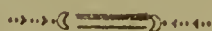
especially is of late become very fashionable, and the goods fineered with it are certainly excessively pretty.

To sum up in a few words what remains on this head, it may be observed in general, that the soil of this village is dry and healthful, the water for family use is excellent, the air is pure and enlivening, all kinds of provisions are plentiful and reasonable,* the lodging-houses are neatly fitted up in the view with which they were originally built; the inhabitants

* And, among the rest, that delicious bird, the Wheat-ear, is brought in great plenty from the South Downs. This little bird, commonly called the English Ortolan, is not bigger than a Lark, but is infinitely preferable in the fatness and delicacy of its flesh. The manner of catching them is something peculiar:---the shepherds make little holes in the Downs, covered with a turf, about a foot long, and half a foot broad, in which they place snares of horse-hair, and the birds, being very fearful of rain, run into these holes, for shelter at the approach of every cloud, and thus are caught in prodigious numbers. They are brought to the Wells in their utmost perfection; but, as they are in season only in the midst of summer, the heat of the weather, and their own fatness, makes them so apt to corrupt, that the London poulterers dare not meddle with them; for which reason it is necessary for the epicure to go into the country, if he would indulge his appetite with one of the greatest dainties in its kind.

tants are all civil and obliging in their behaviour, nor generally undeserving the character they have obtained * of being honest and reasonable in their dealings. The surrounding country, and especially on the forest side, abounds with as fine airings, as any in England; and the distance from London being only thirty-six miles, a daily post is established, a stage coach regularly arrives every afternoon, the public papers come in there twice a day, and men of business, on any emergency, may get to town in four or five hours without difficulty; and with the same ease, return again to their families, and partake of all the pleasures of the country in their utmost perfection, in a place where town and country are so happily blended, as to afford all the advantages of retirement, without any of the inconveniencies of solitude.

* Linden on chalybeate water, p. 100.



THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE COMPANY,
IN THE TIME OF THE SEASON.



TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, in common with Bath, owes the present agreeable and judicious regularity of its amusements, to the skilful assiduity of the celebrated Mr. Nash ; who first taught the people of fashion how to buy their pleasures, and to procure that ease and felicity they sought for, without diminishing the happiness of others.

Before that famous arbitrator of pleasure arose to plan and improve the amusements of the great, public places, but little esteemed in themselves, were only resorted to by invalids, to whom their medicinal waters were necessary ; and as the manners of that age were far removed from that easy politeness and refinement of behaviour which distinguishes the present, the company was generally disunited and unsocial, consequently the pleasures to be found amongst them were neither elegant nor diverting. This was the situation
of

of things when Nash made his first appearance at Bath, since which, public places have arose to a great degree of eminence in the fashionable world, and Tunbridge-Wells, among the rest, has, from that period, become the general rendezvous of gaiety and politeness during the summer.

Here your first business is to go to the Well, taste the water, and pay the customary fee, called a welcome penny to the dippers, and at leaving the place you make them a further present, according to the time you have drank the waters; you then proceed to the other public places, and there subscribe according to your rank—at the assembly rooms, a crown, or more each person; at the coffee-house the same for each gentleman, which entitle him to the use of pens, ink, paper, &c. again, at the bookseller's the subscription is the same, for which you have the use of whatever book you please to read at your lodgings; and here also, is a book open for the ladies. The library consists of several thousand volumes, of the most entertaining kind; and every new publication is added immediately as published, for the use of subscribers: the newspapers are also taken in daily.

The

The band of music likewise, which plays three times a day in the orchestra on the public Walks, and at the balls, is supported by subscription, for which a book is open in the great rooms.

Thus subscriptions are ended till the clergyman's book is opened, and you may then freely engage in all the amusements of the place.

As each of these places depend, for the chief part, on the subscription, it is customary for every one in a family to give their respective names to each.

The company usually appear on the parade between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, to drink the water, and practice the necessary exercise of walking, which is sufficient amusement for an hour or two; they then return to their lodgings to breakfast, or else assemble in parties; and it is customary frequently for the company in general to breakfast together in the public rooms, or at the coffee rooms; and sometimes in fine weather under the trees upon the open walk, attended with music the whole time.

After breakfast, it is fashionable to attend morning service in the chapel, to take an airing in coaches, or on horseback, to assemble at the billiard table, to pass the time in rural walks,

walks, to associate in the bookseller's shop, there to collect the harmless satire, or the panegyric of the day, or else to saunter upon the parade; every one according to his disposition, or the humour which happens to be predominant.

When prayers are ended, the music, which had only ceased during the time of divine service, strikes up afresh, and the company thickening upon the Walks, divert themselves with conversations as various as their different ranks and circumstances; so that an attentive listener to the several parties would this moment fancy himself at the Royal-Exchange, and the next at the Palace; now at an India factory, or an American plantation.

While a great part of the company are thus amusing the time on the parade, others are no less agreeably employed at the milliners, the jewellers, toy-shops, &c. where little rafflings are carried on till the important call of dinner obliges the different parties to disperse.

Dinner finished, the band of music again ascends the orchestra, and you once more behold the company return in crowds to the walk; but now the morning dress is laid aside and all appear in full and splendid attire, the highest finishings of art and expence being added

ded to the prevailing power of beauty, the insinuation of polite address, and dignity of rank and talents.

In these advantageous circumstances, the general desire of all is to see and be seen, till the hour of tea-drinking, when they assemble together, as in the morning, commonly at the public rooms, or at the coffee-house rooms.

This over, cards succeed in the great rooms, which are supplied with a proper number of tables, and all necessary accommodations, and where the greatest order and regularity is observed that can consist with the liberty of a public place.

Twice in a week there are public balls in the Great Assembly Rooms—on Tuesdays at the Room on the Walk, and Fridays at the Lower Rooms; every other night in the week, (Sundays excepted, when the company in general meet to drink tea at the Great Room on the Walk) are card-assemblies at each of the public rooms alternately.



RULES AND REGULATIONS HUMBL Y RE-
COMMENDED BY THE MASTER OF THE
CEREMONIES, TO THE COMPANY RE-
SORTING TO TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.



I. **T**HAT there be two balls every week during the season, on Tuesdays at the Upper Rooms; on Fridays at the Lower Rooms; each to begin at seven, and end at eleven. Admission to the balls.—*Subscribers*—Gentlemen, 3s. 6d. Ladies, 2s. Children half price. Non Subscribers, whether Ladies or Gentlemen, 5s.—Gentlemen change their partners every two dances.

II. Ladies who have precedence of place, take their places according to their precedence before the dance begins; but after, they are to stand up in the dance without claiming it. The custom among Ladies of allowing their acquaintance to stand up above them is inconvenient and improper, and those who
who

who do it, will be considered as violaters of rule and decorum.

III. The Master of the Ceremonies desires the company to come early, that the balls may begin at the usual hour of seven.

IV. That there be a card-assembly every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at each of the rooms alternately.

V. That on Sunday Evenings, the Upper Rooms be opened for public tea-drinking:— Admission for that evening, 1s. each, tea included.

VI. That a band of music be provided by the Master of the Ceremonies, qualified to play at the balls, and appointed likewise to play in the orchestra, which band is to be paid in the following manner. *viz.* The renters of the public rooms, to pay *six-pence* out of the money they receive for the admission of every person at the balls, and a general subscription of the company,---every gentleman 10s. 6d. and every lady 5s. A book for which purpose is open in the rooms.

VII. That when a party of gentlemen and ladies, should on either of the card assembly evenings, be inclined to have a dance, and the adjoining room prepared for that purpose.

pose, that they pay for the room 1l. 11s. 6d. refreshments and music not included.

VIII. It is humbly requested of all persons to subscribe to the rooms, to enable the renters of them to defray the many necessary and heavy expences attending them.

IX. Besides the two rooms, the other general places of subscription, are the Circulating Libraries, the Coffee-room, and the Post-office.

X. The Chapel being originally built by subscription, is not endowed with any provision for an established minister, it is hoped therefore, he may rely with confidence, for the reward of his labours, on those who may reap the benefit of them.

XI. The Water-dippers at the Spring, who are appointed by the Lord of the Manor, have no allowance, but depend on what is given them by those who drink the waters.

XII. The Master of the Ceremonies begs leave to recommend to families on leaving the place, to give a crown at each of the rooms, for the waiters.

XIII. It has been an old established custom for every lady and gentleman to drop a shilling into the sweeper's box, and as the poor man and his wife constantly attend the Walks,

M

keeping

keeping them clean, and have no other means of subsisting, it is hoped that none will refuse to comply with this small and equitable bounty.

No hazard, or any unlawful game to be allowed in the public rooms, nor cards on Sunday Evening.

RICHARD TYSON,
Master of the Ceremonies.

The Master of the Ceremonies has two balls in the season, which are generally very brilliant and full.

Private balls too are frequently given by people of fashion in the height of the season; and on these occasions elegant suppers are generally provided.

Here also are frequent concerts, attended by the most eminent performers in London, where all those who are happy in a taste for music, may be entertained with the most skilful performance, at the expence of a crown. Sometimes these concerts form a part of the morning amusement under the name of Concert-breakfasts, and then the price of tickets seldom exceeds three shillings and six-pence. In these concerts, persons of rank and fortune who have a talent this way, are sometimes admitted amongst the performers, and find a
pleasure

pleasure in joining with the masters in this delightful science.

Another species of Tunbridge amusement consists in parties to the High Rocks, and other romantic scenes, with which the whole neighbourhood abounds. At these places there frequently are public breakfasts, dinners and tea-drinkings, attended with music, and every enticement to cheerfulness.

Excursions to the noblemens and gentlemen's seats, the founderies, and many remarkable places in the adjacent country, furnish another pleasurable employment of time at Tunbridge-Wells. There are, indeed, several capital houses in the neighbourhood of this place, which through the polite hospitality of the worthy proprietors, are always open to the inspection of the curious; and there are many pleasant villages, and agreeable prospects in the ways leading to them, that will not fail to attract the distinguishing observer.

To the article of amusements may I add those of a higher nature, equally calculated for the diversion and improvement of the serious and reflecting part of the company.

The Circulating Libraries, and the Coffee-house, as mentioned before, (although some particular amusements predominant there a-

mong others, were then omitted) are places where the social virtues reign triumphant over prejudice and prepossession. The easy freedom, and chearful gaiety, arising from the nature of a public place, extends its influence over them, and every species of party spirit is entirely stripped of those malignant qualities which render it so destructive of the peace of mankind. Here divines and philosophers, deists and christians, wigs and tories, Scotch and English, debate without anger, dispute with politeness, and judge with candour: while every one has an opportunity to display the excellency of his taste, the depth of his erudition, and the greatness of his capacity, in all kinds of polite literature, and in every branch of human knowledge.

The booksellers' shop has indeed an advantage over the coffee-house, because there the ladies are admitted; and like so many living stars, shine in the greatest splendor, while they evidence, that British beauties are no less superior to their sex throughout the world, in the ornaments of the understanding, than they are universally allowed to be in the external graces of the body.

* fashion'd

- ‘ . . . fashion’d all to harmony alone,
- ‘ They know to seize the captivated soul,
- ‘ In rapture warbled from love-breathing lips ;
- ‘ To teach the lute to languish ; with smooth step,
- ‘ Disclosing motion in its every charm,
- ‘ To swim along, and swell the mazy dance ;
- ‘ To train the foilage o’er the snowy lawn :
- ‘ To guide the pencil, turn the tuneful page :
- ‘ To lend new flavor to the fruitful year,
- ‘ To heighten nature’s dainties ; in their race
- ‘ To rear their graces into second life ;
- ‘ To give society its highest taste ;
- ‘ Well-order’d home man’s best delight to make ;
- ‘ And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
- ‘ With every gentle care-eluding art
- ‘ To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
- ‘ And sweeten all the toils of human life.’

THOMSON’S AUTUMN.

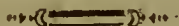
As the seasons are now of much longer duration than formerly—some families come as early as March, or April, and may continue here till the latter end of November, particularly those who come merely for the benefit of health, the water being reckoned equally in perfection in cold weather, provided it be dry ; and the air, though sharp, as pure and healthy as in summer. It may be

necessary to observe, that there are two regular apothecaries high in repute, who constantly reside in the place, having analysed the waters and studied the efficacy of them in every degree. A regular physician, or two, from London also constantly attends during the season, whose abilities are known to be such that invalids may repair hither, without waiting to procure a prescription from their own physician.





THE ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE
OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES,
IN THE ENVIRONS OF TUNBRIDGE-
WELLS; COMPREHENDING A CIRCUIT
OF ABOUT SIXTEEN MILES ROUND
THE PLACE,



TO neglect to give some account of the antiquities of those remarkable places in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge-Wells, which attract the notice of the company residing there, would be to leave this work extremely incomplete; I have therefore endeavoured to obtain all the information that can be procured on this head, and cheerfully submit the result of those inquiries to the public.

In ranging the places it will be very difficult to fall into any regular method; I therefore must not pretend to connect one place with the other; but, in perambulating the country round the Wells, survey the houses, the villages, and towns, without order as they lie.

Let

Let then our first view be of the parish in which the springs arise, which is

S P E L D H U R S T.

The parish of Speldhurst, or the Learned Wood (for such is the original meaning of this word, which was anciently wrote Spelherst) is a large parish in the diocese of Rochester, which was in former time of considerable note, on account of the many eminent families that dwelt therein.

The country is very hilly, with deep vallies, and a great number of bare craggy rocks jutting out in different places. It is watered by a principal branch of the river Medway, which has here acquired strength enough to supply a considerable foundry*, and to work several mills in its course. The church is a very ancient structure about three miles from the Wells

* There are several founderies within a few miles of the Wells, where cannon of the largest dimensions have been made; and very great quantities of iron ore have been dug up at abundance of places in this country.---This has tended greatly to enhance the price of wood, on account of the vast quantities converted into charcoal; but, as pit-coal is now brought up to Tunbridge river in great plenty, this is not so much felt by the inhabitants as it otherwise would be.

Wells, dedicated to St. Mary, and the living is valued in the King's books at 15l. 5s. In the chancel of this church there is a very ancient monument to the memory of Sir Edmund Waller and his Lady, with long poetical epitaphs, but no date to inform the reader when they died: and on the floor, near the entrance of the chancel, is a grave stone with a brass effigy, and an inscription in old text characters, to the memory of William Waller, Esq; who died in 1755. On the 20th of October, 1791, this church was entirely burnt down by lightning, which having been attracted by the spindle of the vane at the top of the wood spire, it soon communicated through the whole bell-roof, consumed the timbers there, and melted the five bells into one solid mass,—and raging on with fury, reached the roof of the body of the church, so that the whole was soon destroyed. The parishioners are exempted from petty tythes, and they also plead the privilege of having no soldiers quartered upon them except on a march; but, as the charter is lost, they are not very strenuous in asserting this antiquated claim.

Among the places of note in ancient time in this parish were EWHURST, FERBIES, and RUSTHALL, which now are all sunk
into

into oblivion; as is also HOLLANDS, a mansion that was so called from an ancient and noble family of that name, who were great benefactors to the parish church, and came to this estate, and the earldom of the county, by a marriage with Joanna the Fair, the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, and uncle to Edward the Third.

This Joanna of Kent appears to have been a woman of great beauty, and distinguished gallantry; and was that famous lady to whom it is said, we owe the first institution of the noble Order of the Garter. In the most early part of her life, she was contracted to Sir Thomas Holland*, but while he was engaged abroad in the wars of France, where he performed the most signal services to his king and country, she was prevailed upon to wed the young Earl of Salisbury. Soon after this, being at Werk Castle in Northumberland, she ordered her garrison to interrupt the rear of the King of Scotland's army in his retreat from an irruption which he had made into England, which so incensed him, that he instantly turned back again and besieged her at the head of sixty thousand men. The young lady, but little frightened at the number of his forces, several
times

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 74.

times bravely repulsed the king, when he attempted to storm the castle, and kept his whole army at bay, till he, hearing that Edward the Third was hastening to her relief, thought proper to pursue his first intention, and return as fast as possible into his own country. This seasonable retreat probably saved him and his army from destruction, as the magnanimous Edward came to the castle, in a few hours after the Scot had quitted it, where finding no enemy to encounter with, he paid a visit to the Countess, and behaved with a gallantry which has given occasion to some historians to assert, that he fell passionately in love with Joanna; but it does not appear that this story, or the many defamatory tales arising from it, have any foundation in fact.

When Sir Thomas Holland returned to England he demanded his wife of the Earl of Salisbury, and upon the Earl's refusing to resign her, presented a petition to the Pope, representing his pre-contract with the lady, and vouching that he had enjoyed her; whereupon the Pope gave sentence in his favor, and she was accordingly divorced from the Earl of Salisbury, and married to Sir Thomas Holland; who afterwards built the mansion of which we are now writing, and became Earl of Kent;
but

but he lived not long to enjoy this new honor. At his death he left one son*, and his Countess a rich young widow, in which state however she continued but one year, when, notwithstanding her former misconduct, this celebrated lady was married to Edward the Black Prince!

This mansion, as was before said, has shared the fate of many other noble buildings, and is now so entirely lost, that few can point out the ground on which it stood.

* This young nobleman attended his father-in-law, Prince Edward, into Spain, and very greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Nejara; where the Black Prince overthrew Henry, the usurper of Castile, and replaced the tyrant Peter on the throne.

Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 74.



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
AT
SPELDHURST.

In the Chancel of the above Church, there is a fair Monument erected to the memory of Sir Walter Waller, and Anna, his Lady, without date; but it appears by the parish register, that Sir Walter Waller, Knt. was buried 1599.—There are also two epitaphs in verse on this monument, epigrammatical, acrostical, and anagrammatical, according to the taste of the times.

SIR WALTER WALLER'S EPITAPH.

Ide prayse thy valour, but Mars 'gins to frown ;
 He fears when Sol's aloft, that Mars must downe.
 Ide prayse thy fourme, but Venus cries amayne
 Sir Walter Waller will my Adan stayne.
 Ide praysethy learning, but Minerva cries,
 Then Athen's fame must creepe when Waller flies.
 Assist us, England, in our doulful Song,
 When such limbs fade, thy flourish lasts not long ;
 Earth has his earth, which doth his corpse inroule,
 Angells sing requiems to his blessed soule.



LADY ANNA WALLER'S EPITAPH.

A ll worthy eyes read this, that hither come,
 N ever decaying virtue fills this tomb;
 N ever enough to be lamented here,
 A s long as women-kind are worth a tear.

W ithin this weeping stone lyes Lady Waller,
 A ll that will knowe her more a sainte will call her:
 L ife so directed her whilst lyving here,
 L eavell'd so straight to God, in love and feare;
 E ven so good, that turn hir name and sec,
 R eddy to crowne that life—a LAWREL tree.

Opposite to this monument, is another
 handsome one of fine marble to the memory
 of James Long, Esq. of St. Mary-le-bone,
 Middlesex, 1714,—This Mr. Long first built
 the Cold-bath, at Tunbridge-Wells, with a
 good house, and fine garden, then adjoining.

Here under deposited,
 lye the Remains of
 J A M E S L O N G, Gent.
 late of St. Mary-le-bone,
 in the County of Middlesex.

who

Who
 (though he died a Bachelor)
 proved a most indulgent Father,
 to many of his Nephews and Neices
 whilst he lived :

And at his Death
 parted his Fortune amongst them.

In Gratitude
 to whose Memory,
 his Neice BEATRIX LONG, Spinster,
 caused this Monument to be erected

Obiit 22 Martis,

Anno 1714.

Ætatis 70.

Underneath also,
 lyes interred the Body of the said
 BEATRIX LONG;

Who,
 having spent a Life of Goodness,
 and exemplary Piety,
 chose to rest in Peace
 till the Morning of the Resurrection,
 in this Place.

Willing,
 that the Esteem and Affection
 she bore to her good Uncle
 might be followed
 by a Union of their Ashes after Death,

She Died at 45 Years of Age
 May 2nd, 1726.

*On the South side of the Chancel, in the Church
 Yard, is the following Inscription on an
 Altar Tomb-stone.*

Hic requiescit
 Quod mortale fuit
 D. JOHANNIS ARCHER,
 viri vere reverendi
 ob singularem vitæ modestiam,
 Illæsam morum integritatem
 Sinceram erga Deum religionem,
 liberalem in omnes benevolentiam,
 et veritatis Evangelicæ
 (apud aquas Tunbridgienses
 In agro Cantiano)
 Fidelissimam prædicationem.

Qui,

Qui, dui oppressus viscerum doloribus
 Quos fortiter et patienter tulit
 Requiem futuri seculi ardentem expetivit,
 Quam tandem summo gaudio consecutus est ;
 Virtutum rarissimarum
 Triste nobis desiderium relinquens,
 Nat. Martii 15, A. D. 1675,
 Den. Sep. 23, 1733.

Hic jacet etiam
 A N N A A R C H E R,
 Fidelissimo Conjux ejus
 Obiit July 14, 1750, ætatis suæ 78.

*Underneath, upon the before-mentioned Tomb,
 is the following Inscription.*

Here are deposited the Remains of
 The Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON, A. M.
 Twenty-four Years Pastor of the
Dissenting Congregation Meeting,
 on Mount-Sion, Tunbridge-Wells.

His Character,
 distinguished by Learning, Piety,
 Benevolence and Usefulness,

will cause his Death to be
long lamented by his Family,
his Flock, and his numerous Friends.

He departed this Life
in the believing Hope of a better,
on March 2, 1776;
in the sixty-second year of his Age,

*Quis desideris sit pudor, aut modus tam chari
capitis ?*



*Near the Church-gate, on a Grave stone, is the
following remarkable Inscription..*

Here lieth the Body of
WILLIAM MARTIN,
Son of William and Elizabeth Martin,
who was killed the 10th of July, 1728,
(in the Eighth Year of his Age)
by a fatal Flash of Lightning,
as he was going to his Home,
from the Worship of the living God.

Blest Child, whose kind Creator summon'd hence,
E'er Sin defil'd his native Innocence !

So as Elijah, he, in lambent Fire
Mounted the Skies, and join'd the Angelic Choir !

At the upper end of the Chancel, on the East wall, near to Sir Walter Waller's Monument, is fixed a small Marble Tablet, with the following Inscription..

To the Memory
of Mr. EDWARD ONELY, an Army Surgeon,
who died abroad, much esteemed & beloved
for his great Care and Tenderness
of the Sick and wounded Soldiers.

This Marble Tablet

was placed here, by his affectionate & mournful
Brother, the Rev. Mr. R. ONELY, A.M.
late of *Christ Church College, Cambridge,*
and Rector of this parish, and of *Ashurst*;
in the Year 1786.

And formerly Domestic Chaplain
to the Right Hon. Allen, Earl of Bathurst.
He died March 31, 1787 ; aged 64 Years.

Fratri posuit, et Sibi.



It is observable, that at the top of this little
monumental stone is engraved a Phoenix—not
altogether to be considered as the crest of the
family

family arms, but an allusion likewise to the popular opinion that prevailed through the Eastern countries, in the Apostolic ages, that the Phœnix, though a fabulous bird, generally supposed to revive from its own ashes, was always looked on as an emblem of the resurrection:—and this appears from St. Clement's famous epistle to the Corinthians, which is translated out of Greek, into English, by Dr. Wake, late Archbishop of Canterbury;—an epistle, as his Grace observes, so highly esteemed by the Primitive Church, that we are told, (by Eusebius) that it was wont to be publicly read in the assemblies of it.

As this passage in that Apostolic Epistle, is so very a remarkable one, and but little known, at least to few but the learned, it is here transcribed for general information and perusal, from the Archbishop's English translation of the original.

St. Clement, after having illustrated the doctrine of a resurrection by several apt similitudes, at last says—‘ Let us consider that
‘ wonderful type of the resurrection, which
‘ is seen in the Eastern countries (*i. e.*) Arabia.

‘ There is a certain bird called a Phœnix,
‘ of this there is never but *one* at a time; and
‘ that lives *five hundred years*. And when
‘ the

' the time of dissolution draws near, that
 ' it must die, it makes itself a nest of frankin-
 ' censes, and myrrhs, and other spices, into
 ' which, when its time is fulfilled, it enters
 ' and dies : but its flesh putrifying, breeds a
 ' certain worm ; which, being nourished with
 ' the juice of the dead bird, brings forth
 ' feathers, and when it is grown to a perfect
 ' state, it takes up the nest in which the bones
 ' of the parent lay, and carries it from Arabia
 ' into Ægypt, to a city called *Heliopolis* ; and
 ' flying in open air in the sight of all men,
 ' lays it upon the Altar of the Sun, and so
 ' returns from whence it came. The Priests
 ' then search into the records of the time,
 ' and find that it returned precisely at the end
 ' of five hundred years.

' And shall we then, think it to be any very
 ' great and strange thing,' says St. Clement,
 ' for the Lord of all to raise up those that re-
 ' ligiously serve him, in the assurance of a
 ' good faith, when even by a bird he shews
 ' us the greatness of his power to fulfil his
 ' promise?'—For he says in a certain place,—
Thou, shalt raise me up, and I shall confess unto
Thee.—And again—*I laid me down and slept,*
and awaked, because thou art with me, Ps. iii. 5.
 And

And again, Job says—*Thou shalt raise up this flesh of mine, that has suffered all these Things.* Job xix.—26.

Thus far St. Clement, whom St. Paul mentions, not only as his fellow-laborer in the Gospel, but as one whose name is written in the book of life.—Phil. iv,—3.

What hath contributed, (says another learned translator of this epistle) in the later ages, to invalidate its scriptural authority, is no doubt the fabulous story of the Phœnix, which St. Clement only introduces by way of similitude to the doctrine of the resurrection from the dead,—It was universally believed in those times, that there was such a bird, just as it was believed.

GROOMBRIDGE.

Groombridge is the place of first note in this parish, has fared better, and though deprived of much of its ancient splendor, still remains in being. This place was anciently called Gromenbridge, from a noble Saxon, named Gromen, its original proprietor, from whom it passed through several noble families.

to Henry de Cobham,* who, in the twelfth year of Edward I. performed knight's service against the Welch, and in reward for his valiant conduct had, two years afterwards, a grant for establishing a weekly market and fair of two days in the year, beginning on the vigil of St. John-port-latin, at Groombridge. The market is now entirely lost, and the fair is kept on that Saint's day, which is the 6th of May, and on the 26th of November.

From the Cobhams' this estate went to the Clintons', and it continued in that family till it was purchased by Sir Richard Waller, a brave warrior under King Henry V. Sir Richard followed the king into France, and very highly distinguished himself at the ever-famous battle of Agincourt, from whence he brought the Duke of Orleans prisoner, and was allowed by Henry to keep him in honorable confinement at Groombridge. This prince continued twenty-five years in captivity,† paid at last 400,000 crowns for his ransom, and,

* Henry de Cobham, nephew to this Henry, was appointed Governor of Tunbridge Castle in 1332, by Edward II.

† Baronetage, Edition 1720, Vol. II. p. 289.

from a principal of gratitude for the hospitality of his generous keeper, rebuilt the mansion house, and repaired and beautified the parish church, which to this day bears his arms over the portal; he also assigned to Sir Richard, and his heirs for ever, as a perpetual memorial of his merits, this honorable addition to his family arms, namely the escutcheon of France suspended upon an oak, with this motto affixed to it,

‘ HI FRUCTUS VIRTUTIS.’

Groombridge, having continued several generations in the family of Sir Richard Waller, was at length passed away to Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and from him to John Packer, Esq. Clerk of the Privy Seal to that unfortunate monarch Charles I. This gentleman built a chapel of ease to the parish church in his own park, which he dedicated to St. John; and sometime after his decease, the estate became involved in a chancery suit, in which it continued a great many years, till at length it was purchased out of that court by Mr. William Camfield, father of the late proprietors, who with indefatigable application and great expence, retrieved the mansion-house, the chapel, and the whole village

lage, from the most ruinous condition that can well be conceived ; and made it an agreeable, and thriving place, in which his generous public spirit must ever be remembered with gratitude and respect.*

The following Inscription is on an Altar Tombstone, in Groombridge Chapel-yard.

To the Memory
 OF WILLIAM CAMFIELD, Gent.
 who, from a very ruinous Condition,
 generously repaired and beautified this
 CHAPEL and STREET ;
 Of an hospitable, and social Disposition,
 charitable to the poor, benevolent to his friends,
 and the careful and provident Parent
 of a numerous offspring.
 He died November the 2nd, 1781,
 in the 81st year of his Age.
 Here likewise are interred,
 the Remains of his beloved Wife,
 MRS. MARY CAMFIELD ;
 who departed this Life
 the 3rd of April, 1774.

* There was a Chauntry founded at Groombridge, in the 38th year of Henry III. by William Russel and Hawis his wife, as appears by the 'Reg. Roffensi.'

Philipot, p. 320.

A S H U R S T.

Ashurst, or the Wood of Ashes, is a little obscure village about four miles from the Wells, which anciently was celebrated on account of an extraordinary rood, or crucifix, which the superstitious people, in the days of popery, were made to believe continued growing in the hair and nails, and even in its bodily stature, as if it had been alive. This wonderful image was also supposed to work innumerable miracles, and the poor deluded multitude came in such throngs to make their offerings to it, that the wily incumbent, who could hardly subsist before, soon grew fat upon his benefice.

C H A F F O R D.

About four miles from Tunbridge-Wells, an ancient manor and seat, lately belonging to Sir George Rivers, Bart. Here was a good house and park, with the river Medway running through it. This family were created Baronets in the year 1621, the late Sir George married Dorothea, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Beversham, of Holbrook-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he
had

had two sons, George, and Beversham, who dying without issue, the title came to the present Sir Peter, who has taken the name of Gay.

This seat is now pulled down and a good farm house built in its stead ; there are still some remains of the stables and gardens ; and the park is turned into a farm, which at present belongs to Mr. Saxby, in Sussex.

C O W D E N.

Cowden is an obscure village about three miles farther westward, which anciently was appropriated to the College of Lingfield, in Surrey ; till by the general dissolution it fell into the hands of King Henry VIII. who granted it to the Earl of Arundel, from whom it passed by sale into private hands. There formerly was one or two good mansions in this parish ; but at present the place is not remarkable for any thing, the church being small and mean, and only worth mentioning on account of its handsome spire.*

G R E A T B O U N D S.

Great Bounds, situated in the parish of Bidborough, about three miles north of Tun-

O 2

bridge-

* Harris's History of Kent.

bridge-Wells, was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. This is a very neat gothic building, which anciently had the same proprietors as Tunbridge Castle, till Thomas, Lord Berkeley, conveyed it away to Sir Thomas Smythe, in the beginning of the reign of King James I. from which time it has continued in that family, and till lately was possessed by Lady Smythe, relict of Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and great grandson to the famous Lady Dorothy Sidney.—It is now the property (by purchase) of the Dowager Lady Darnley, who resides there.

This house enjoys one of the richest and most comprehensive prospects, a view of the sea only excepted, that is perhaps to be met with in the kingdom.

P E N S H U R S T.*

Penshurst, or the Head of the Wood, is a pleasant little town, about five miles north-west of Tunbridge-Wells. This town has the
 advantage

* This name denotes that the place was raised in a woody country, and gave occasion to Waller gallantly to ascribe to his Sacharissa the power of instantaneously





((PENSURST-PLACE, in Kent, formerly belonging to the Earl of LEICESTER.))

Published by J. Spranger, Bookseller, Strand near Wells.

advantage of being watered by the Medway, which is here grown a considerable stream, that might easily be made navigable from Tunbridge Town, if the proprietors of that navigation were disposed to put the act * in force, by which they are empowered to carry on and complete the navigation of this useful river as far as Forest-Row in Sussex. A work which, if it was well executed, would most certainly be of the greatest advantage to the public in general, and to Penshurst, and all this part of the country in particular.

Adjoining to the town is Penshurst Place, a noble and very ancient mansion, which in the time of William the Conqueror, was possessed by a family named Penchester. In this

O 3

family

reducing the wild luxuriance of nature to regularity and order.——

She - - - - - 'gave

' The peace and glory which these alleys have ;
 ' Embroider'd so with flowers where she stood,
 ' That it became a garden of a wood--
 ' Her presence has such more than human grace,
 ' That it can civilize the rudest place :
 ' And beauty too, and order can impart,
 ' Where nature ne'er intended it, nor art.'

* Anno 13, Georgii II.

family it continued till about the reign of Edward II. when Sir Stephen de Penchester,† who was one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, died without male issue, upon which it passed by Alice his daughter and co-heiress, to the Lord Columbers; and her son Thomas de Columbers passed it by deed into the Pulteney family; from whence it came to Sir John Devereux, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and Steward of the Household to Richard II. This gentleman obtained licence from the king to fortify and embattle this mansion-house; which at his death went with his daughter to Walter Lord Fitzwater, and thus passed through several of the most noble and eminent families in the kingdom, till at length it was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Sir Ralph Vane, who with the Duke of Somerset and others, was sacrificed to the vain ambition of the Duke of Northumberland, in the fourth year of Edward VI. This estate was then given by that amiable young monarch to Sir William Sidney; § in whose distinguished family it has ever since continued.

Sir

† Philipot, p. 270.

§ Collin's Mem. of the Sidney's, p. 81.

Sir William died on the 10th of February, 1553, and left this estate, of which he had been about ten months in possession, to his son and heir Sir Henry Sidney, † who from his infancy had been brought up with Edward VI. and on that king's accession to the crown was esteemed for his virtues, comeliness, gallantry, and spirit, one of the greatest ornaments of the court.

Sir Henry § had the first place in the friendship of this virtuous monarch, who made him one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and took such delight in his company, that he but seldom granted him leave of absence, and at last died in his arms at Greenwich. Upon this melancholy occasion he retired to Penshurst to indulge his grief, and thus escaped all the calamities which befel his father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, on the accession of Queen Mary.

After King Edward's death, Sir Henry Sidney was honorably distinguished by Queen Mary; and by Queen Elizabeth he was appointed Lord President of the Marches of Wales. He was also four times Lord Chief Justice.

† Collin's Mem. of the Sidneys, p. 82.

§ Ib. p. 81.

Justice of Ireland, and three times Deputy Governor of that kingdom, at each of which times he performed some signal services to his country, in repressing the several rebellions of the O'Neal's, the Butler's, and the Clanrickard's ; and he also executed many public works in that island, which have deservedly rendered his name immortal among the Irish.

He was made a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and received some distinguishing marks of honor from every sovereign that reigned in England in his time. He made very great additions to his seat at Penshurst, and built the tower * at the entrance as a monument of gratitude to that generous monarch from whom his father obtained the estate ; and dying on the 5th of May, 1586, at Ludlow, was brought in great funeral pomp to Penshurst, and interred in the chancel in that church.†

Sir Henry married the Duke of Northumberland's eldest daughter, by whom he had several children. At his decease this estate descended to his eldest son, the ever memorable Sir Philip Sidney, who was at that time
one

* Vide the Inscription over the gate.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. II. p. 410. Collins, p. 96.

one of the most eminent characters in the kingdom ; being universally distinguished as the pride of his family, the boast of his country, and the great hope of his age.

Sir Philip was born on the 29th of November, 1554, and named after the King of Spain, who stood godfather for him. He being the firstborn of his father, and the first of that family who had received their birth at Penshurst,* a tree was planted in the park upon that occasion, which is alluded to by the celebrated Waller in the following manner—

Go, boy, and carve this passion on the bark
Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
Of noble Sidney's birth : when such benign,
Such more than mortal making stars did shine,
That there it cannot but for ever prove
The monument and pledge of humble love.

Ben Johnson also has alluded to this tree, in his FOREST.*

Thou

* From a passage in this poem it appears that King James I. and his son, probably Prince Henry, in one of their hunting matches paid an unexpected visit to the Earl of Leicester, at Penshurst ; from which event Ben Johnson takes occasion to compliment Lady Leicester upon her œconomy and management, in a manner that does honor to her memory.

Thou hast thy walks for health as well as sport ?
Thy mount to which the Driads do resort,
Where Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made,
Beneath the broad beech and the chesnut shade ;
That tall tree too which of a nut was set
At his great birth where all the Muses met.

The charming thought at the conclusion of the last line, is so beautifully and poetically detailed in a little poem called PENSURST, written by Mr. E. Coventry, that I cannot refrain transcribing it.

What genius points to yonder oak ?
What rapture does my soul provoke ?
Here let me hang a garland high,
There let my muse her accents try ;
Be there my earliest homage paid,
Be there my latest vigils made :
For thou was planted in the earth
The day that shone on Sidney's birth.
That happy time, that glorious day,
The Muses came in concert gay ;
With harps in tune, and ready song,
The jolly chorus trip't along ;
In honour of th' auspicious morn,
To hail the infant genius born :
Next came the Fawns in order met,
The Satyrs next with cloven feet,

The Driads swift that roam the woods,
The Naiads green that swim the floods ;
Sylvanus left his silent cave,
Medway came dropping from the wave ;
Vertumnus led his blushing spouse,
And Ceres shook her wheaten brows,
And Mars with milder look was there,
And laughing Venus grac'd the rear.
They join'd their hands in festive dance,
And bade the smiling babe advance ;
Each gave a gift ; Sylvanus last
Ordain'd when all the pomp was past,
Memorial meet, a tree to grow
Which might to future ages show,
That, on select occasions rare,
A troop of gods assembled there :
The Naiads water'd all the ground,
And Flora twin'd a wood-bine round :
The tree sprung fast in hallow'd earth
Co-eval with the illustrious birth.

Collins * informs his readers that this tree was remaining in the park in his time, and called Bear's-Oak ; but it does not appear that there is now any well ascertained tradition in the family relating to it, so perishing are temporary memorials, while his own immortal deeds shall transmit his name with applause down to the latest posterity.

Sir

* Collin's, p. 98.

Sir Philip's noble and generous disposition, his love of the arts, the encouragement that he gave to men of learning and genius,* and the esteem in which he was universally held throughout all the courts of Europe, are so generally known that it must be wholly unnecessary to mention them here ; but the last action of his life so strongly paints the native and unconquerable goodness of his heart, that it would be doing myself the utmost violence to forbear relating it. He was engaged at the battle of Zutphen † which was very stoutly fought, the English several times forcing the entrenchments of the enemy, though at last their general, the Eârl of Leicester, thought proper to leave the Spaniards in possession of the field ; and on this occasion Sir Philip performed such feats of valour, as gives credibility to the most shining actions of the bravest hero in his Arcadia.‡ He was from the first distin-

* Guthrie, Vol. III. p. 580.

† Collins, p. 105—108.

‡ It is supposed that Sir Philip amused himself in writing this celebrated romance during his recess from public business, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, when he retired from court on account of Queen Elizabeth's partiality in favor of the Earl of Oxford, with whom he had a dispute in which the Queen interfered.

distinguished in the thickest of the battle, and continued to fight with unremitting ardour, till being mortally wounded in the thigh, he was obliged to be carried from the field. The loss of blood, and excess of pain, made him thirsty, and drink was presently brought him, but, as he was lifting up the bottle to his head, he saw a wounded soldier cast his wishful eyes towards it, upon which, pulling it untasted from his mouth, he gave it to the poor fellow with these words—‘Thy necessity is yet greater than mine!’

In this happy disposition of mind, this unshaken fortitude of soul, he continued the following sixteen days, and then, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, after living the life of a soldier, he died the death of a christian; thus was lost to the world a hero whom his contemporaries could never mention without admiration, and whose memory will ever be revered while the love of arts and arms shall remain among men.

By Sir Philip’s death this estate descended to his brother, Sir Robert Sidney, who was created Lord Sidney of Penshurst, in the first year of James I. and soon after obtained the title of Viscount Lisle, which title had been in his mother’s family from the time of King

John. In the fourteenth of James's reign, Lord Lisle was invested with the Order of the Garter, and in the sixteenth dignified with the title of Earl of Leicester.*

In 1649 † two of King Charles's children, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent by the Parliament to Penshurst-house, to be placed under the care of the Countess of Leicester, and they continued here about one year. There are yet remaining in the house two pictures of the Duke of Gloucester, one of them with a black behind him in the royal livery.

Penshurst is also remarkable for being the habitation of the celebrated Lady Dorothy Sidney, whom Waller has immortalized under the name of Sacharissa. It is not certain that this beautiful lady was born in this mansion, as her name is not inserted in the parish register : but it is unquestionable that she here, in the full bloom and lustre of her charms, received the incense of her adorers, and amongst the rest inflamed the heart of this sweet and elegant poet, who is justly distinguished as the father of English versification ; but who, though successful in poetry, was so unfortu-

* Collin's.

† Ibid, p. 132.

unfortunate in love, as to be obliged to yield up the object of his adorations to Henry Lord Spencer,* afterwards Earl of Sunderland, and great grand-father to the late Duke of Marlborough. Lady Dorothy continued sometime a widow after Lord Sunderland's decease, and then was married to Robert Smythe, Esq. of Bounds, in Kent, from whom the late Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe was lineally descended.

Penshurst was also the birth-place of that preat patriot Algernoon Sidney, whose name will ever be dear to his country, and whose memory will be cherished by all the true lovers of liberty. An account of his life, his character, and his tragical end, has been so lately presented to the public, together with his works, that it is needless to mention it here, though when such noble subjects come before us it is with reluctance, that we pass them by.

Thus has Penshurst for a great number of years successively been the mansion of heroes, patriots, arts, arms, and beauty—few houses in this kingdom shine with such distinguished lustre, and none can have title to a superior place in the annals of fame.

This fine old mansion has, within these few years, been repaired and beautified, by the late

P 2

William

* Collin's, p. 147.



A LIST OF THE PORTRAITS AND OTHER
CAPITAL PAINTINGS, IN PENSHURST-
PLACE.



IN THE CLOSET.

LANGUET A. D. 1564, Ætat. suæ.
51.

Barbara Gamage, Countess of Leicester.

IN THE HANGING-ROOM.

Robert Earl of Leicester, Stadtholder of Hol-
land, 1585.

Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip
Sidney.

Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

Robert, Philip, and Algernoon Sidney, by
Vandyke.

One on each side, unknown.

Algernoon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Lady Elizabeth Howard, Countess of North-
umberland, by *Vandyke*.

Lady

Lady Catherine Cecil, Viscountess Lisle,
daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, by *Vandyke*.

Henry Earl of Holland, by ditto.

Robert Spencer, E. of Sunderland, by ditto.

Robert Earl of Leicester, 1632.

Queen Mary.

Sir William Sidney, obit. 1612.—He was
eldest son of Robert Lord Sidney, created
Earl of Leicester, 1618.

William Earl of Pembroke, obit. 1630. by
C. Johnson.

Barbara Gamage, Countess of Leicester, 1596,
and six of her children, by *M. Garrard*.

Lord North, 1640, by *Vandyke*.

A fine representation of a decayed body in
wax, said to be found in the ruins of Her-
culaneum.

A Venus.

A whole length of the Queen of France.

IN THE PICTURE CLOSET.

Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, by *Holbiens*.

Sir Thomas More, by ditto.

Edward VI. by ditto.

Lady Jane Gray.

Sir John Dudl y, Viscount Lisle, afterwards
Duke of Northumberland.

Edward Dudley, Esq. by *Holbiens*.

Peter delivered out of Prison.

A very valuable piece of a Madona, and
Child, by *Raphael de Urbino*.

A fine perspective view of the inside of St.
Peter's Church at Rome.

A Candlelight piece of some Gamblers, by
Teniers.

Trial of a Criminal, by *Hemskirk*.

Several pieces of Fruit.

Ditto of Landscapes.

Adam and Eve.

Holy Family.

Chaucer's Tale.

Satyr and Nymph.

Ditto.

Several others.

IN THE GALLERY.

Six portraits of a woman with Ale, by *Ter-
burg*.

Old Parr.

Venus, by *Titian*;

Venus, Mercury, and Cupid, by *Corregio*.

The Duke of Richmond and his Dog.

Philip Earl of Leicester, by *Sir G. Kneller*.

Martin Luther, by *Lucas Cranack*.

Henry VIII. by *Holbiens*.

The

The Earl of Surrey.

Abraham offering up Isaac, by *Guercins*.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, 1545.

Philip Lord Lisle, 1650, Earl of Leicester
1678.

Robert Lord Sidney, 1603, Earl of Leicester,
1618.

Robert Earl of Leicester, 1658, æta. 37.

Algernoon Percy, Earl of Northumberland,
by *Vandyke*.

Lady Dorothy Sidney, by *Lely*.

Archbishop Abbot.

Sir William Sidney, the first possessor of
Penshurst.

Algernoon Sidney, æta. suæ. 41, A.D. 1663.

A Madonna and Child surrounded by Angels,
by *Andrea del Sarto*.

The family piece, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, and
five children, 1752, by *David Lüders*.

Two pieces of Fruit, by *William Sartorius*.

A fine Moon-light piece of Peter delivered
out of Prison.

Lucretia, by *Corregio*.

A Groom and Horse, 1725.

A Winter piece.

Several unknown.

LADY PERRY'S ROOM.

Two fine Sea pieces, by *C. Boumeester*.

Sir Philip Sidney.

Algernoon Sidney.

Mrs. Perry, Mother to Colonel Sidney.

Colonel Sidney,

Countess of Pembroke.

Fine portrait of a Lady.

A Landscape.

Two small ditto.

A piece of Flowers.

An exceeding fine piece of Still-life.

A family piece, of two Children of the Sidney family.

Lord Romney.

Lady Sherrard, Mrs. Perry's sister.

IN THE SALOON.

A front view of Leicester House.

A back view of ditto.

Lady Betty Sidney.

Six Marble Tables inlaid, brought from Italy.

IN A CLOSET, OR PAGE'S ROOM.

King Charles I. on horseback.

The Nine Muses.

A Marble

A Marble Statue of Cleopatra, found in the
Ruins of Herculaneum.

Lady Gamage, Countess of Leicester.

TAPESTRY ROOM.

King William and Queen Mary.

Two fine pieces of Tapestry.

A three-quarter length of Mr. Perry.

Ditto of Mrs. Perry.

Lady Mary Dudley, Wife of Sir H. Sidney.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Sir Henry Sidney.

Four pictures unknown.

John Earl of Leicester, Uncle to Mrs. Perry.

Old Parr.

Translation of the Bible.

Sir Charles Egen.

Four portraits.

One over the door.



REDLEAF-HOUSE.

Is a seat in the parish of Penshurst, which
hath been for some descents in the family of
Spencer.

Gilbert

Gilbert Spencer, Esq. son of Gilbert, son of Hugh, son of William Spencer, owned this seat, and resided at it in the reigns of King Charles II. and King William III. He died, possessed of it, May, 4, 1709, leaving issue four sons and four daughters.

Gilbert, the eldest son, dying in his father's lifetime. Robert, the second son, succeeded to this estate. He was of Dorking in Surrey. and dying without issue in 1730, it came to his brother Abraham Spencer, of Penshurst, Esq. who was sheriff of this county in 1736.

He died unmarried Nov. 11, 1740, aged 60, and lies buried in this church, having by his will devised this seat, (with the estate belonging to it) to Thomas Harvey, of Tunbridge, Esq. whose son, the Rev. Tho. Hervey, is the present possessor.

S O U T H - P A R K.

A small neat lodge, built by Richard Allnutt, a merchant of London. This place was always known by the name it now bears; it has been a very ancient park, but little remains more than the banks, where the pales formerly stood.

This is part of the Leicester estate, which fell to the lot of Lady Sherrard, when it was divided

divided by act of parliament, between her and Mrs. E. Perry, co-heiresses, who bequeathed it by will to Lady and Sir George Young, and they in the year 1769, alienated it to Mr. Allnutt. It lies north-west from this place, by way of Bidborough eight miles, by way of Groombridge-road, six miles.

HALL-PLACE.

Situate at Leigh, about two miles from Penshurst. This seat and estate in the reign of Henry VIII. was conveyed to William Waller, Esq. from whom it descended to his son Richard Waller, whose widow carried this estate to her second husband, Stephen Towse, Gent. who died in 1611,—soon after which it passed to Crittenden, in which name it continued to the reign of Charles II. when it was alienated to Harrison, and continued in that family till about the year 1717, when it was again alienated to Burgess; and the late Robert Burgess, Esq. made great improvements in the house, park, and grounds about it. It is now the property and residence of James Harbroe, Esq. who married the widow Burgess.

CHIDDINGSTONE.

This parish lies entirely whithin the Weald;

Q

the

the soil of it is much the same as the neighbouring ones of Hever and Penshurst, and produces oak timber of equal size, and as plentiful.

The river Eden crosses the middle of it eastward, and then bending southward it separates this parish from that of Penshurst, in which latter it joins the river Medway soon afterwards.

In the village of Chiddingstone, which is situated about two miles from Penshurst, is the seat of the eldest branch of the family of Streatfeild, in whose possession it has continued from the time of King James I. Mrs. Streatfeild, widow of the late Henry Streatfeild, Esq. who died in 1762,* resides in it, but

* Henry Streatfeild, Esq. of High-street house, previous to his marriage with Miss Ann Sidney; in 1752, settled all his estates in Chiddingstone, Hever, Cowden, Brasted, &c. on the first and other sons of that marriage successively, and died in 1762 intestate; on which Henry, his eldest son, succeeded to all the estates comprised in that settlement; but Mr. Henry Streatfeild the father, having purchased several estates after his marriage, those at his death intestate, descended to his two sons, Henry and Richard, as his co-heirs in gavel-kind, who now possess them in undivided moieties.



Ja. Lambert del.

Wm & J Walker sc.

HEVER CASTLE Kent

Publish'd Nov^r 8, 1768 by J. Spruige, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

but the inheritance of it is vested in her eldest son, Henry Streatfeild, Esq.

The church † is a very fair large structure, and the tower of it is said to be as good a piece of work as almost any of the kind in Kent. Within this church there are several memorials of ancient families that may perhaps be useful to our genealogists, but are of little importance to others. The present rector is Sackville Spencer Bale.

H E V E R.

Hever is situated a mile farther westward. This village has nothing remarkable in it.--The river Eden directs its course through the midst of it eastward, in its way towards Chiddingstone and Penshurst. The church, which stands on the east end of the village, is a small but neat building, having a handsome spire at the west end of it.

Hever was anciently part of the extensive patrimony of Sir Stephen de Penchester; but

THE CASTLE,

whose ruins are still remaining, a great part of

Q 2

which

† This church was appropriated by Walter, the grandson of Richard de Clare, to the Monks of Daventry, in Northamptonshire.

Dugdale's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 218.

which is very entire, and well worth the notice of the curious, was built and embattled, in the time of Edward III. by Thomas de Hever; whose descendant, William de Hever, dying without male issue, it passed to his two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom being married to Cobham and the other to Brocas, this estate seems to have continued between them, till it was purchased by Geoffrey Bullen. This gentleman's grandson the famous Sir T. Bullen, Knt. of the Garter, and father of the celebrated and unfortunate Queen Anna Bullen, constantly resided here, and lies buried in Hever church, under a large altar tomb, with his effigy in brass, dressed in his robes and garter, and with a fair inscription. Queen Anne herself resided here sometime after King Henry began his courtship to her, and there are said to be some letters still extant which this passionate monarch wrote to her while she lived in this place. On the execution of her brother the unfortunate Lord Rochford, who, with his sister, fell a sacrifice to the cruel jealousy and wavering passions of the tyrannical Harry, this castle was forfeited to the king, and by him given to Anne of Cleves, who resided here some time after her repudiation. Upon her death it re-
verted

verted again to the crown, and was given, by Mary I. to Sir Edward Waldegrave,* in which family it remained till the year 1715, when it was conveyed by James Lord Waldegrave to Sir William Humphreys, Knt. and Bart. who that year was Lord Mayor of London. In this family it continued till the year 1745, when Hever Castle, and the manors of Hever Cobham, and Hever Brocas was conveyed by sale, to Timothy Waldo, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Esq. now Sir Timothy Waldo, Knt. and he is the present possessor of them..

EDENBRIDGE.

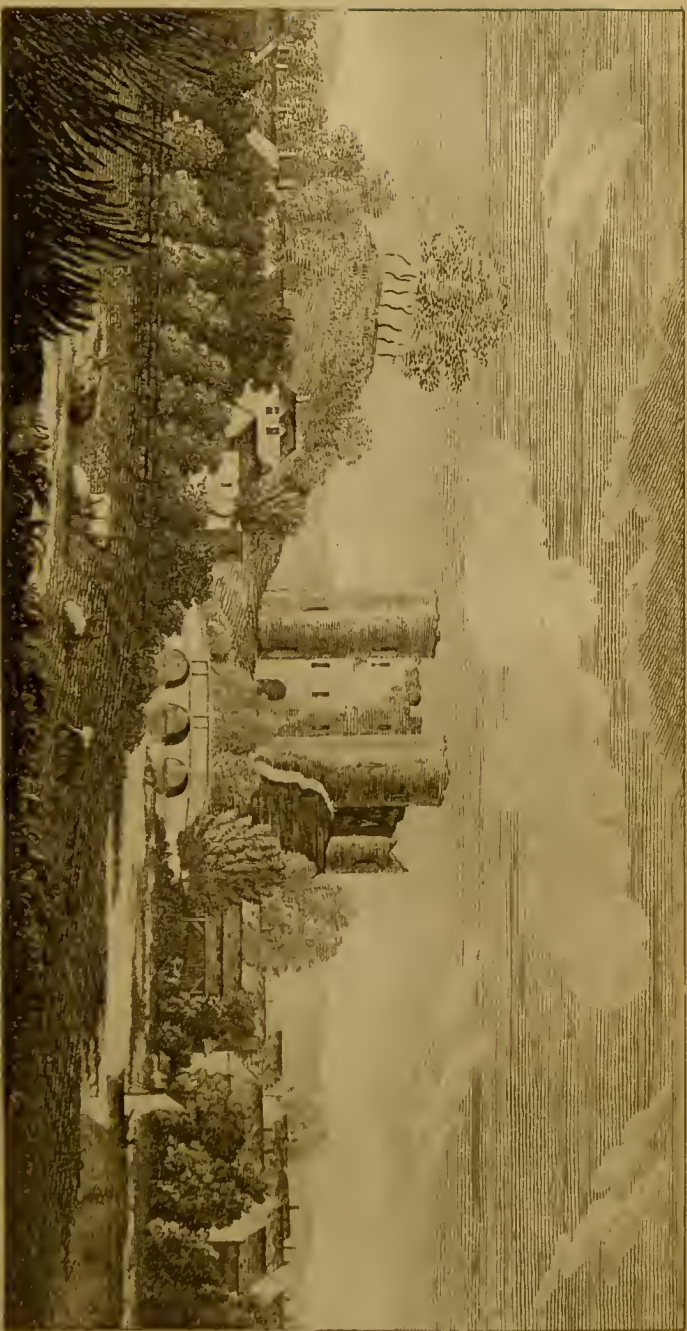
Edenbridge is a small town about two miles from Hever, and so called from being situated on the river Eden which loses itself in the Medway at Penshurst. The church is a large handsome building, once famous for a crucifix of excellent workmanship which stood there. The roodloft, or gallery, in which the image was placed, are still remaining; there is also some remains of good painted glass in the windows; and a few fair monuments of the Selyard family.

* Hartlib's History of Kent, p. 397.



T U N B R I D G E.

This town is a small territory by itself, called ‘The Lowy of the District of Tunbridge.’ which, according to the best accounts of the British antiquarians, was anciently part of the extensive patrimony of the see of Canterbury, but became dismembered therefrom through the avarice of Odo Bishop of Bayeux, and uterine brother to the Conqueror, who in the lifetime of Archbishop Stigand, and especially in the long vacancy that happened after his deposition, rapaciously seized a great part of the estates and lordships belonging to this see, which he thought to have engrossed for himself and his family for ever ; but when Lanfranc, who was a man of spirit and resolution, was advanced to the Archbishoprick, he sent over a complaint against the encroachments of Odo to the king in Normandy : and William, well knowing the impetuous and avaricious disposition of his brother, favorably heard the complaint, and immediately ordered it to be tried in the most solemn manner. Accordingly commissioners were appointed, and a jury of the most reputable persons in the
several



W. L. Lambart del.

W. G. G. engr.

View of the Castle and part of the Town of Tankbridge in Kent.

several counties,* where the Archbishop had any possessions, were summoned to meet near Aylesford, in Kent, to hear and decide this important cause between two of the greatest subjects in the kingdom.

When the trial came on, Lanfranc, being an elegant man for the age in which he lived, pleaded his own cause, and obtained a complete victory over his antagonist who was obliged to restore twenty-three manors to the archiepiscopal see ; among which, this of Tunbridge was one : but as Odo had given this estate to his kinsman Richard de Clare, this young nobleman liked the country so well, that he was unwilling to resign it to the Archbishop, and therefore, through the king's mediation, entered into an agreement with Lanfranc to exchange his castle and country of Brionne † in Normandy for this territory.

At this exchange of estates in order to ascertain the exact extent of territory beyond all

* About two thirds were Kentish estates, the rest were in Surrey, London, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. Guthrie.

† Brionne is a town of Normandy in France, which gives title to a Count, and is situated on the river Rille, Lat. 49. 35. Lond. 18. 26.

all possibility of a dispute, the castle of Brionne was measured about with a string, agreeable to the simplicity of that age, and an equal quantity of land, including the town of Tunbridge, was measured with the same line, and given up to the Earl of Clare; whose successors held this estate of the see of Canterbury by knights service, till, at the instigation of Henry II. this tenure was disputed with that haughty prelate Thomas á Becket, and thus it continued many years in suit, till at length, in the reign of Henry III. a composition was agreed between the archiepiscopal see and the Earls Clare (now become Earls of Gloucester) who ever after held this estate of the see of Canterbury, upon condition that they should be chief butlers and high stewards at the instalment of the archbishops, and grant them the wardship of their children.

The before-mentioned Richard de Clare built the castle, and fenced it with the river, a deep ditch, and strong walls, which, though they are now by time and neglect reduced to a most ruinous condition, and become the habitation of bats and owls, yet plainly enough shew what they have been. He also built the church, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and appropriated to the knights Hospitallers

pitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, agreeable to the reigning superstition * of that age, in which the bloody crusades began.

This nobleman was one of the principal persons who came into England with the Conqueror, and in consequence of the brave assistance which he gave to William at the memorable battle of Hastings, as well as in the respect of his near alliance in blood, (he being grandson to Geoffrey, who was a natural son to Richard the first Duke of Normandy ; had great advancements in honor, and very large possessions both in England and Normandy bestowed upon him : those in England only amounting to one hundred and seventy-six lordships, besides thirteen burgesses in Ipswich, of which Clare, from whence his title was derived, was one.

In 1073, he was joined with William de Warren

* It was in this age so much the fashion to appropriate churches and tythes to the Hospitallers and Templers of Jerusalem, that it was thought necessary by the Lateran council to put the laity under some restraint : and for this purpose a degree was issued forth in 1180, to prohibit these and all other religious societies, from receiving the churches and tenths from the laity without the consent of the bishop.

Seldon on Tythes, p, 142.

Warren in the important post of Justiciary of England during the king's absence, and was at that time a principal instrument in suppressing the dangerous rebellions of the earls of Hereford and Norfolk, two Norman lords, who entered into a conspiracy to deprive William of his royalty and obtain the government for themselves. These potent noblemen had such resources at their command, that had they been allowed time to put their schemes into execution, and to join their forces, they would in all probability have torn the crown from the Conqueror's brow; it was therefore happy for William that he left his government in the hands of subjects who were equally faithful, vigilant and intrepid.

On the death of the Conqueror, this Earl Richard favored the pretensions of Robert and held out some time against William Rufus, but, on William's appearing with his army before the castle of Tunbridge, he presently made his submissions, and swore fealty to the reigning monarch, to whom he ever after adhered with the strictest fidelity. Rufus immediately after Earl Richard's submission pursued the arch-rebel Odo, to Pevensey, and having taken him prisoner, confined him for a short space at Tunbridgē Castle; till finding him.

him necessary to the reduction of Rochester, he sent for him to his army, from whence Odo made his escape into the town, which being soon after reduced, he was again taken, and then suffered to go quietly over into France according to the articles of capitulation.

Earl Richard followed Rufus into Normandy in the year 1093, and being there taken prisoner by Robert's forces, was kept in confinement till that dukedom was assigned over to William, on Robert's going into the Holyland; but on this event he obtained his liberty, and returning to England again, lived some years a peaceable life, till at length turning his arms against the Welch, in the beginning of Stephen's reign, he was slain in his old age at the battle of Abergavenny.

The castle of Tunbridge was possessed by Gilbert, the son of the aforesaid Earl Richard, in his father's life-time,* it probably being consigned over to him on account of Richard's captivity in Normandy. This Gilbert in the eighth of William Rufus was confederate with Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, but

* Dugdale's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 2 7.

but relented* when he saw the king upon the point of falling into an ambuscade of the enemy, and preserved his life by revealing the danger. After this in the second year of Henry I. he more openly rebelled against the King, and taking part with the Earl of Shrewsbury, fortified Tunbridge, notwithstanding which, it was soon taken from him by the king's forces; but in consideration of his father's important services to the crown, and his own affinity to the family. Henry immediately

* ' Rufus, marching to the north with his army to
' suppress Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, took
' Newcastle, after about two month's siege; and from
' thence pushed forward to Bamborough Castle, where
' he was informed the Earl himself was shut up; but,
' in this march, he very narrowly escaped being cut
' off and all his army. For Mowbray had taken his
' measures so well, as to place a strong body of troops
' in a defile, through which the king must pass, and
' where he could have made little or no resistance;
' but Gilbert de Tunbridge, one of the principal con-
' spirators, who had been intrusted by Mowbray with
' the secret of this ambuscade, touched by the re-
' membrance of former favors, found means to apprise
' William of his danger, and thereby saved both the
' king and his army.'

diately restored this estate to Gilbert,* and he dying in about ten years afterwards, left it to his son Richard, the first Earl of Hertford,† who, amongst other works of superstitious piety about 1241, founded a priory near his castle at Tunbridge for the black canons of St. Austin, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen.

In the year 1353, all the buildings of this monastery were consumed by fire, to balance which disaster, the church of Leigh was appropriated to it, by which assistance it very soon recovered its ancient bulk and splendor; but now there is hardly any vestige remaining of this priory, except the great halls which is converted into a barn, by the present proprietor. Its revenues in spiritualities and temporalities amounted in the whole to 169l. 10s. 3d. per annum, and it was dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey about 1527, being included amongst the monastries that were granted to

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that

* This Gilbert gave 20s. per annum out of the toll of Tunbridge castle, to the Cluniac Monks of Lewes, in Sussex.

† This Earl of Hertford gave a free and perpetual alms of twenty-five hogs yearly, out of his forest of Tunbridge, to the Præmonstratension canons of Begeham.

Monast. Anglic. Tom. ii. p. 640.

that prelate, by Henry VIII. for the endowment of his two colleges at Ipswich and Oxford.

It is said, there was a subterraneous passage, carried under the bed of the river, from this priory to the castle, in order to supply the garrison with necessaries in times of distress ; but I can find no warrant for this report, except in the uncertain voice of tradition.

This Richard de Tunbridge was uncle to the famous Richard, surnamed Strongbow, who in the reign of Henry II. was a principal instrument in the conquest of Ireland, which happened in the following manner.

Dermot, the tyrant of Leinster, being driven from his throne, came into England to ask the assistance of Henry to reinstate him thereon ; and having obtained letters patent from the king, whereby he gave his subjects liberty to assist the Irish prince ; Dermot immediately applied to Strongbow, who was a very eminent warrior at that time ; and having greatly impaired his estate by expensive pleasures, was ready for any desperate undertaking whatever. He therefore readily promised upon condition of marrying the Irish king's daughter, and being declared heir to all his dominions, to espouse his quarrel. Dermot, satisfied

fed with this promise, left Richard to assemble his forces, and went himself, with some other needy adventurers, whom he had engaged in his service, into his own dominions, where, with this small aid, he obtained such advantages over his enemies as raised his expectations extremely high and made him very earnest in soliciting the promised assistance of Richard to complete his ambitious designs, aiming at nothing short of the sole government of Ireland.

Richard, on his part, did not make any unnecessary delays ; but previous to his leaving England, endeavored for his own security, to obtain a more express licence from Henry than the general liberty before-mentioned ; in which however he was not very successful, as that cautious monarch only thought proper not to hinder him. Strongbow finding he could do no good with the king, who was then in Normandy, hastened back to his estate, shipped his forces, and immediately entered upon the invasion of Ireland, where he presently took Waterford and Dublin, and behaved himself so valiantly that nothing in the kingdom durst oppose him, upon which he married the Irish king's daughter, and Dermot dying soon after, Richard took possession of

the kingdom of Leinster, and was by the Irish surnamed *Ningal*, that is, *the stranger's friend*.

But Henry, hearing of these extraordinary successes, grew jealous of his progress, and in order to put a stop to it, issued out a proclamation for all his subjects to return home, soon after which, upon pretence of disobedience, he sequestered all the estates of Earl Richard in England and Normandy, and prohibited the exportation of provisions and stores to Ireland. All this was very inconsistent with the views of Strongbow, as it not only prevented the full completion of his projects, but even endangered his safety, whereupon he immediately made submissions to the king, and found means to appease his anger, and cure his jealousy, by offering to hold the cities of Dublin and Waterford, together with all his other acquisitions, in vassalage to the crown of England.

This perfectly satisfied Henry, who thereupon restored all his estates to Earl Richard, and went into the kingdom of Ireland, in person at the head of his army to receive the homage of his new subjects ; and after appointing Richard, Chief Justice of the kingdom, settling some lands upon the English adventurers, and other acts of government, returned in triumph to his old dominions.

These are the exploits which laid the foundation of the entire reduction of Ireland, though a great many years intervened, and whole rivers of blood were shed, before this jewel was completely annexed to the British diadem.

But to return from this excursion,—The castle of Tunbridge passed from the before-mentioned Richard Earl of Hertford, to two of his sons, Gilbert * and Roger † in succession, and from Roger to his son Richard, at whose deaths it devolved to Gilbert, the first Earl of Gloucester of this family, and one of the noble champions for liberty against King John.

In this civil war the castle of Tunbridge was taken from Gilbert, by Fowkes de Brent,

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* Gilbert gave the church of Tunbridge to the Cluniac Monks of Lewes ; and probably by way of recompence, appropriated Standowne church to the Hospitallers.

† Roger gave a buck annually out of his forest at Tunbridge, to the Monks of St. Augustine at Canterbury. It was this Roger that begun the dispute with the Archbishops, by refusing to do homage in 1151, to Thomas a Becket, for the castle and territory of Tunbridge.

Dugdale's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 219.

a mercenary commander in the king's army, and the Earl himself was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, by his father-in-law, the Earl of Pembroke ; but recovered his liberty, and had all his estates restored to him again, at the establishment of peace between Henry III. and Prince Lewis of France.

Upon the death of this Gilbert, Henry seized the wardship of the young Earl, and during his minority, committed the care of Tunbridge castle to his favorite Hugh de Burgh. The Archbishop of Canterbury upon this hastened to court, and alledging that Gilbert had died in his homage, demanded the custody of Tunbridge as belonging to the archiepiscopal see ; but Henry, insisted upon his prerogative to dispose of Earls and Barons during the minority, supported his minister. Upon this, the Archbishop thundered out the anathema's of the church against all that had entered upon the estate, and all, (the king alone excepted) who should converse with them ; then hastened away to Rome, to seek that redress which was denied him here. The pope, after pretending to hear the cause, gave judgment against the king ; and the exulting prelate was returning in triumph, to take possession of this subject of fierce contention, when death

death stopped him in the way : this event occasioned the castle's continuing as the king had disposed of it till the minor, Earl Richard the fourth, arrived to years of maturity, when this quarrel with the archbishops was adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all parties after it had subsisted exactly an hundred years.

Henry III. granted this Earl Richard a licence to wall and embattle the town of Tunbridge in a manner the most useful both to annoy an enemy, and to shield the defendants ; but it does not appear that this work was ever carried into execution, and it is probable that it was prevented by the civil war which broke out very soon after this licence was granted.

Richard dying July 14, 1262, Tunbridge descended to Gilbert the Red, who immediately repaired to Henry III. at Guienne to obtain the investure of his father's inheritance ; a piece of justice which the king, who was jealous of this young lord's designs, reluctantly granted, after receiving a considerable present.

Gilbert however, soon amply revenged himself upon the king : for immediately on his return to England, in conformity to his father's last injunctions, he joined Leicester in open rebellion against Henry. In consequence

quence of which, the king, a little before the battle of Lewes, having burned the city of Rochester, turned his arms against this castle, and took it by surprise. Henry here found the Countess of Gloucester, and several other eminent persons, whom he thought proper instantly to restore to their liberty again; but strongly garrisoned the castle, which he kept till after his defeat at Lewes, when himself, his son, and his brother, were taken prisoners.

The Earl of Gloucester had a principal command in the rebel army at this famous battle; when he took the king's brother, the king of the Romans, with his own hand; but afterwards becoming suspicious of the Earl of Leicester's intentions, this Earl having placed himself at the head of government, and apparently designing to keep there, he became reconciled to the king, procured the escape of the prince; and having obtained from young Edward the most solemn assurance, of his intention in future to govern according to the laws, was a chief instrument in restoring his father to the throne.

Gilbert after this had some little quarrels with the king, but in the end became a faithful subject to Henry, and having contracted the sincerest friendship for prince Edward,
never

never departed from his loyalty ; but was one of the first to proclaim Edward I. on the death of his father : and most nobly entertained him with his whole retinue, for several days together at Tunbridge castle, on his return from the Holy-land to take possession of the throne of his ancestors.

This Earl, being divorced from his first wife, became ambitious of marrying the king's daughter Joan of Acre, and to induce his majesty to grant this request, gave up his castle of Tunbridge and all his other very large possessions into the king's hands, whereupon he was married to the princess, and Edward restored back all his estates, and settled upon her and the issue of her body for ever.

Gilbert lived with this Princess about six years, and dying in 1295, left her a widow with one son and three daughters. The Princess however, did not remain long in a state of widowhood, but falling desperately in love with a plain country 'squire, called Ralph de Monthermer, or Mortimer, she clandestinely matched herself to him, and soon after sent him from Tunbridge to the king, to receive knighthood. But Edward discovering the marriage was highly incensed, and not only sent Monthermer into close confinement at Bristol, but

but seized on all the Princess's estates, and declared he would never pardon this meanness in his daughter. However, through the mediation of the Bishop of Durham, the king was brought to see and to forgive the Princess; and at length, not only to permit her husband to live with her, but in a short time to approve of the match, and even to love him as his own son.*

This Princess died in 1307, and her son by the earl of Gloucester, was slain in the 24th year of his age at the battle of Bannocksburne in Scotland, by which accident this castle devolved to one of the daughters;† and thus by marriage passed to Audley, (in her right) Earl of Gloucester; and, he leaving no sons, went with
his

* Ralph de Monthermer was soon after this reconciliation summoned to parliament by the title of Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, which titles he bore till his son-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age; after which he was summoned to the succeeding parliaments as Lord Monthermer only. He had two sons by the princess, one of which left a daughter who was married to John Montague Earl of Salisbury, from whom the late Duke of Montague, the Duke of Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich, Hallifax, &c. derive their original.

† Margaret the second daughter, who was first married to Pierce Gaveston.

his daughter to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, who bore a considerable part in all the wars of that brave Prince Edward III. and dying in 1373, was buried at Tunbridge. This estate continued with his descendants, who became Dukes of Buckingham, till the reign of Henry VIII. but then, by the sacrifice of Duke Edward to the rapacious and insatiable ambition of Cardinal Wolsey in 1521, it came to the crown ;* from which time it has gradually mouldered away to its present ruinous condition, in which it can only serve as a subject of reflection to those contemplatists who are disposed to moralize upon the frailty and mutability of earthly things.

In times a little nearer approaching to our own, this town has been usefully endowed with a very good free-school, built and given by Sir Andrew

* Queen Elizabeth gave this castle to her kinsman Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, and his son George settled it in marriage with his daughter upon Thomas Lord Berkeley, who alienated it to Sir John Kennedy, and thus it came into private hands ; but it does not appear ever to have been inhabited since the fall of the Duke of Buckingham as in the text. The late proprietor was John Hooker, Esq. who built a mansion adjoining the castle and there resided, as does — Woodgate, Esq. the present proprietor.

Andrew Judd, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1551. Sir Andrew appointed the Company of Skinners for the time being, the standing trustees of this noble charity, a duty which in all ages since they have so generously discharged, as not only to justify his choice, but also to encourage all judicious men to imitate his example in every work of public perpetual charity.

This town was once so considerable as to send burgesses to parliament; at present it gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Rochford; and has a good market on Fridays, for corn and meat; also a market of later establishment on the first Tuesday in every month for all kind of cattle, and three fairs in a year. The present church is a handsome modern structure, and there are said to be some good monuments in it, particularly of the Stafford family.

Since the year 1746, the river Medway has been made navigable from Maidstone to Tunbridge, which has so much increased its trade, that it is now in a most flourishing condition, there being several very substantial tradesmen there; and a great many good houses have lately been erected in it by gentlemen who have fixed upon this town as their place of residence. In

In the year 1775, the ancient stone bridge over the river Medway, in Tunbridge town, being in a decayed and dangerous state was pulled down and a temporary one of wood erected near to it, whilst a new stone one was built, on the foundation of the old one, after a design of Mr. Mylne's, and erected by Pindar, of Black-friars. The first stone was laid in August, 1775, and it was finished about Easter following. The cost was at the expence of the county, and estimated at about 1100*l*.

SEVENOAKS.

Sevenoaks, vulgarly called Se'noak, is a good market town, about six miles farther on the London road, and in the whole near thirteen miles from Tunbridge-Wells. This place is supposed to derive its name from seven oaks of an extraordinary height that grew in or near the town when it was first built.

Sevenoaks is governed by two wardens and four assistants. There are several good houses therein, and a great number of gentlemen's seats in the country round it ; but it is chiefly remarkable for the grateful charity of Sir William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, in the year of 1419, who was a foundling in this place, from whence he took his name.

Sir William was brought up, and apprenticed at the expence of Mr. William Rumsched, a charitable inhabitant of this town; and in remembrance of his preservation, he built and endowed thirteen alms-houses for the maintenance of aged persons, and a school for the education of poor children; which proper instance of generous gratitude deserves to be handed down to posterity.

Mr. John Potkyns, in the reign of King Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to this school; and its revenue was farther augmented, and all its litigated possessions quietly established by Queen Elizabeth, from whence it is called Queen Elizabeth's free-school. The building, as it now stands, was erected on the old foundation in the year 1727.

This town, though it has for a long series of years been in its present good condition, and surrounded by nobility and gentry, who have many capital houses in the neighbourhood, is famous in the national history only on account of a battle that was fought here in the reign of Henry VI. between a part of the king's forces and Jack Cade.

Jack Cade, having been instructed to assume the name of Mortimer, in order to feel how the people's pulse beat towards that family

mily, repaired into Kent, and drew together a prodigious number of male-contents, with which he encamped on Blackheath ; but being met there by the King in person, at the head of fifteen thousand regulars, he thought proper to draw back into a wood near Sevenoaks. Henry unhappily imagining from this retreat, that the rebels were dispersed, sent a detachment of his army after their leader, under the command of Sir Humphery Stafford, which detachment, unwarily falling into an ambuscade near this town, was entirely cut to pieces, Sir Humphery and his brother, being slain on the field of battle.

Upon this success, Cade immediately marched up to London, the King was hurried away to Kenilworth castle, and the city, in her first consternation, opened her gates to the insurgents ; but the citizens, in a few days repenting of this false step, took the first opportunity to shut them out again, which occasioned a long fight betwixt them and Cade, that terminated at night only in a cessation of arms ; and at length, by a device of the Archbishop of Canterbury's, in the total dispersion of the rebels, and the death of their leader, who was soon after slain by Iden, at that time sheriff of the county.



PRESENT STATE OF SEVENOAKS.

The parish of Sevenoaks is divided into three districts:—the Town-borough, River-head, and the Weald.

The town is pleasantly situated on that great ridge of hills which run across the country, and divide the Upland from the Weald, or southern district of it.

It is a populous well-built town, having (among other gentlemen's houses in it) at the southern extremity a handsome seat, which has been for many years the residence of the family of Lambard; and is now in the possession of Multon Lambard, Esq; a descendant of the famous perambulator. In the middle of the High-street, is the house of Mr. Francis Austen, who resides in it; and about the centre of the town is the large ancient Market-place, in which the market is held weekly on a Saturday, and where the business of the assizes when held at Sevenoaks, (as they were several times in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year before the death of King Charles I. and once since) has been usually transacted. The town here divides into two streets; at the
end

end of that to the north-east, is a large house, lately the seat of Sir Harry Farmer, the hall and saloon of which, are large and elegant, particularly the latter, which is very richly furnished. Beyond this is a handsome plain, called Sevenoak-Vine, appropriated to cricketings, and such-like diversions, for the gentlemen of the county; and at a small distance further is the seat of the late Sir Multon Lambard, now the residence of his widow, Lady Lambard; beyond which is a common, called Gallows-Common, from the public execution of criminals there, when the assizes were held as above; and a little further are the remains of the suppressed hospital of St. John; a small distance from the east of which are the curious

SILK MILLS,

belonging to, and carried on by Mr. Peter Nouaille. The other street towards the north-west, leads to

RIVERHEAD.

A Hamlet situated about a mile from the town of Sevenoaks, in which there was an ancient mansion called Brook's-place, supposed to have been built by one of the family of Colepepper, out of the materials taken from

the neighbouring hospital of St. John. It afterwards came into the possession of the family of Amherst;—and the present Lord Amherst. formerly resided here till he built his seat at Montreal, when this was pulled down..

MONTREAL.

An elegant mansion, built of fine stone, pleasantly situate about a mile from Riverhead, near the road leading from thence to Westerham, and into part of Surrey, belonging to Lord Amherst; who erected this house soon after his return from America, for his entire residence, naming it Montreal, in remembrance of his great success in taking that city in Canada..

The victorious achievements of the British forces in North America, during Sir Jeffery Amherst's continuance there, cannot be better summed up than by giving two of the inscriptions on an obelisk in the grounds of his seat at Montreal.

LOUISBOURGH

Surrendered, and six French Battalions prisoners of War, 26th of July, 1758.

FORT DU QUESNE

Taken possession of, 24th of Nov. 1758.

N I A G A R A

Surrendered, 25th of July, 1759.

TICONDEROGA

Taken possession of, the 26th of July, 1759,

CROWN-POINT

Taken possession of, the 24th of August, 1759.

Q U E B E C

Capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.



On the other..

F O R T L E V I

Surrendered, the 25th of August, 1760.

I S L E A U N O I X

Abandoned, the 28th of August, 1760.

M O N T R E A L

Surrendered, and with it all CANADA; and ten French Battalions laid down their Arms, the 8th of September, 1760.

S T. J O H N ' S N E W F O U N D L A N D

Retaken, the 18th of Sept. 1762.

CHEVEN.

C H E V E N I N G.

Situate about four miles from Sevenoaks, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stanhope; is an elegant seat, a full view of which may be seen on the right as you descend Madam's-Court-Hill, in coming from London, which likewise commands a fine view of Montreal, and several other neighbouring seats.

This seat very early belonged to a family of the same name; and from them, in the reign of King Henry VI. passed the Isleys; and from them in the thirty-fifth of King Henry VIII. to John Lennard, Esq. who was sheriff of Kent the 12th of Queen Elizabeth.* About the 14th of James I. it was rebuilt by Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, on a plan of Inigo Jones, whose descendants the Lady Barbara, and Lady Anne, daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, sold it in 1717, to Major General James Stanhope, grandson to Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, who following a military life, rose by degrees to the highest honors in it. In 1708, being declared Commander in Chief
of

* See Hasted's Hist. of Kent.

of the British forces in Spain : he reduced the castle of St. Philip, and the celebrated Port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca ; in 1710, the signal victory of Almenara was owing to his prudence and valour.' On the accession of George I. he was sworn of the privy council, &c.—in April, 1717, constituted First Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and on July following, was promoted to the dignity of Lord Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca. He died on February 5, 1721, and Philip, the eldest son, is the present Earl Stanhope, who resides at Chevening, and has lately made very great improvements to the house and gardens. In this parish church are fine tombs of the Lennard family.

B R A D B O U R N.

An ancient seat, situated about a mile north west of the town of Sevenoaks, belonging to Sir Richard Bettenson, Bart. This estate had originally the same owners as Knowle, till it was passed away in the reign of King Edward III. to Walter de Pevenley, who very probably first erected this mansion. In the reign of Henry VI. it succeeded to the possession
of

of a family of the Ashes, who rebuilt a great part of the ancient fabric, as appears by their arms in several of the windows. After this estate had remained some generations in this family; it became part of the possessions of the family of Isley, in which it remained till Sir Henry Isley exchanged it with King Henry VIII. It is supposed to have remained with the crown till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it became the property of Sir Ralph Bosville, Knt. one of which family afterwards rebuilt the mansion house of Bradbourn about the year 1750, as it now remains; and dying in 1761, unmarried, bequeathed this estate to his kinsman Richard, only son and heir of Sir Edward Bettenson, Bart. who succeeded his father in the title of baronet, in 1762, and in 1765, served the office of high sheriff of this county. It now belongs to Thomas Lane, Esq.

K E P I N G T O N.

A seat late belonging to Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart. but now the property and residence of Francis Motley Austen, Esq.—situate about a mile from Sevenoaks, on a pleasing eminence, commanding several fine prospects, and having a full view of Sevenoaks town.

This.

This estate formerly belonged to a younger branch of the family of Cobham; it next went in marriage in the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Borough, Knt. It passed through several other hands till the reign of King Charles I. when it was conveyed to Mr. Thomas Farnaby, one of the most eminent schoolmasters of that time.—He was an excellent scholar, so famous in his teaching, that more eminent men, in church and state, issued thence than from any other school taught by one man in England.—He removed from London, (where he had upwards of three hundred noblemen and others under his care,) to Sevenoaks in 1636, taught with great esteem, grew rich, and purchased estates here, and at other places. He died in 1647, when his eldest son, Francis Farnaby, Esq. succeeded to this estate; at whose death his eldest son, Charles Farnaby, succeeded his father at Kepington; who, in the second year of King George I. was knighted; in the sixth of that reign, was sheriff of this county; and in July, 1726, advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He left one son, Thomas, his successor in the title and estate; and two daughters, Sarah, who married Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt. late Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's

Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Farnaby, Bart. his only son, died in 1760, leaving issue, three sons and one daughter; Sir Charles Farnaby, the eldest son is the present Baronet, who was first chosen a member for this county, and afterwards a member for Hythe. He has within these few years rebuilt this seat.

W I L D E R N E S S.

A seat belonging to John Pratt, Esq. formerly called Stidulfe's-place, about three miles from Sevenoaks, in the road leading to Wrotham and Maidstone, situate in Seal parish; which Robert de Stidulfe is mentioned in ancient deeds, without date, to have held with much other land in Seal. From this family it was conveyed about the 11th of Henry VI. to William Quintin; it next passed to Richard Theobald, Secondary of Queen Elizabeth's Remembrancer in the Exchequer; it was afterwards sold in the reign of King Charles II. to Sir Charles Bickerstaffe, who changed the name of it to Wilderness. At his death it was sold to John Pratt, Esq. Serjeant at Law; who, on November 14, 1714, was

was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench, and knighted ; after that one of the Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, and in 1718, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench. His grandson, John Pratt, Esq. is the present possessor, who resides here, and at Bayham Abbey, alternately, and has lately enclosed into a park, the grounds belonging to it.

G R O V E.

The beautiful and picturesque seat of Mrs. Hardinge, (relict of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, and sister to Lord Camden) is close to Wilderness park.

O T F O R D.

A village near Sevenoaks, which though wide of our intended description, being of great antiquity, we shall give a short account of it.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had from the earliest account, a house or palace here, in which they resided from time to time, as appears from their frequent mandates, dated from their manor house at Otford. Arch-
T
bishop

bishop Winchester died here, in the sixth year of King Edward II. 1313.

Archbishop Dean, in the reign of King Henry VIII, rebuilt great part of this house ; and Archbishop Wareham, his immediate successor, thinking the house too mean for his residence, rebuilt the whole of it, excepting the hall and chapel, at the expence of 33,000*l.* a large sum at that time.

There are but small remains left of this stately palace, for such it must have been. It was situated at a small distance from, and facing the south part of Otford village. There is a wall and two towers, part of the outer court remaining entire. Of the palace itself, nothing is left but a vast heap of rubbish and foundation, which covers an acre of ground. The spring of water which supplied the palace is called St. Thomas's Well, from the tradition that Archbishop Becket finding the house wanting a fit spring to water it, struck his staff into the dry ground, and that water immediately appeared where this well is.

Ancient history makes mention of two famous battles fought at Otford, one of which happened among the Saxons themselves, contending for glory and supreme sovereignty, the other between the Danes and Saxons, for their lands, lives and liberties. The





Knowle, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of Dorset.

The first of which was fought in 773, between Offa, King of Mercia, and Adrie, King of Kent; when Offa gained the victory, yet not without great slaughter on both sides. The other battle was fought in 1316, between King Edmund, surnamed Ironsides, and Canute, the Danish king.

The fields here are full of the remains of those slain in battles; bones are continually discovered in them, particularly when the new turnpike-road which leads from Eynsford through Otford to Sevenoaks, was widened in 1767, many skeletons were found in the chalk-cliffs on each side of it.

Mr. Polhill has a field in this parish, called Dane-field, which most probably was the spot on which the last mentioned battle with the Danes was fought.

K N O W L E.

Knowle stands at a small distance from Sevenoaks; a pleasant road leads to it through the park, from Sevenoaks-common, a mile from that town, on the road leading to Tunbridge; and has been a remarkable seat almost from the days of William the Conqueror.—After passing through many illustrious families

lies, it descended by marriage to Sir William Fiennes, by whose son it was sold to Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. This prelate annexed it to the archiepiscopal see, and rebuilt the house in a magnificent manner; and his successors afterwards much improved and augmented this noble mansion, which continued with them till the 29th year of King Henry VIII. when Cranmer, observing that its grandeur excited the jealousy and envy of the nobility, exchanged it with the crown, as he did also the sumptuous palace at Otford, built by Archbishop Wareham, his immediate predecessor, at the considerable expence before-mentioned.

Knowle continued with the crown till the second year of Edward VI. when he granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder it again reverted to the king, and by him was given to Somerset's enemy the ambitious Duke of Northumberland, on whose execution it returned once more to the crown, and was by Queen Mary granted to Cardinal Poole for his life, and one year afterwards.—When this grant was expired, Queen Elizabeth gave it to her favorite Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who in the same year resigned it back again into her Majesty's hands; whereupon

upon she first leased it to John Lennard, of Chevening, Esq. who * transferred it to his eldest son, Sampson Lennard, Esq. who resided here till about the third year of the reign of King James I. when the lease expired; and then this seat became vested in Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and then Lord Treasurer to the Queen; to whom the reversion and fee-simple of these premises had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in the eighth year of her reign, soon after the Earl of Leicester's surrender of his grant to her, as before-mentioned. This nobleman beautified the old building, made some expensive additions to it, and left it in good order to his successors.

His grandson Richard Earl of Dorset, about the year 1612, purchased the manor of Sevenoaks, with its appurtenances, of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.

After which, this Earl became so excessive in his bounties, that he was necessitated to sell the manor of Sevenoaks : the manor, seat, and park of Knowle, &c. to Mr. Henry Smith, citizen and alderman of London ; reserving however, to himself and his heirs, a lease of

T 3

them

* See Hasted's Hist. of Kent.

them at an annual reserved rent. The said Henry Smith, Esq. being possessed of considerable estates, he in 1620, conveyed several of them (among which were those of Sevenoaks, &c.) to Robert Earl of Essex; Richard Earl of Dorset, and others; in whom he likewise vested his large personal property in trust, to pay him 500*l.* towards his living, and the residue to such charitable uses as he should appoint by will.

After his death, in the year 1641, the Earl of Essex, and other the then surviving trustees, by deed inrolled in Chancery, allotted the rent of Knowle manor, house and park, (then let to the Earl of Dorset at 100*l.* per annum,) to be yearly distributed to five several parishes in Surrey; and the rents of other manors and lands then let to that Earl, distributed in several other parishes.—Since which, these premises have continued with the descendants of the Earl of Dorset, to his Grace John Sackville, Duke of Dorset, the present possessor of them.

The present Duke of Dorset has much improved, and made a noble seat of this venerable mansion, which his Grace has chosen for the principal place of his residence in the country.

This

This fine old mansion stands in the midst of an extensive park, beautified with a great number of very large beech trees, and covered with as fine a turf as any in the world. The park is well stocked with deer, and all sorts of game, and there is a little gothic hermitage in it, at a small distance from the house, which is a great curiosity in itself, besides a variety of uncommon birds, &c. that are kept there..



A LIST OF THE PICTURES AT KNOWLE..



BROWN GALLERY..

A MISER, by *Quintin Matsys*.
 George Villars, Duke of Buckingham,
 by *Cornelius Janssan*.
 Sir George Villars, his father, by *Ditto*.
 Archbishop Bancroft.
 General Davies, by *William Dobson*.
 Two Ladies Heads.
 Two Children of the Cranfield family.
 Sir Henry Neville, and Lady Mary.
 Silenus, by *Peter Paul Rubens*.

Two Daughters of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

Lord Chief Baron Lant.

Carey, Earl of Hunsdon, the father and son.

Sir Kenelm Digby, (a copy) by *Goudt*.

Elizabeth Vace Amen.

A Head of Edward, Earl of Dorset.

A Woman's Head

Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his Daughter.

Old Earl of Worcester.

A Spanish piece.

HORN GALLERY.

Martin Luther, Melanchton, and Erasmus.

* Pomeranus Rodolphs, by *Holbeins*.

Illustrious Heads, in the time of Henry VIII.

Queen Mary.

Queen Elizabeth.

King Henry VIII.

* Queen Ann Bullen.

King James I.

Edward VI.

SPANGLED BED ROOM.

Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lady.

DRES.

DRESSING ROOM.

- * The story of the Maccabees, by *Vandyke*.
- Medea and Jasson, by *Titian*.
- Mrs. Sackville, by *Sir Peter Lely*.
- Countess of Shrewsbury.
- Duchess of York.

DRESSING ROOM TO THE SPANGLED ROOM.

- * A Sleeping Venus with Cupid, by *Corregio*.
- * Mrs. Stewart, afterwards Duchees of Richmond, by *Lely*.
- * Mr. Warnoton, a Chiness, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
- * A Dutch Conversation Piece, by *Hemskirk*.
- * A Madona, with a Bambino, by *C. Dolce*.
- * Emperor Charles V. by *Covio*.
- The Angel releasing St. Peter, by *Trevisani*.
- * Francis Hals, the Painter, by himself.
- * Abraham entertaining the Angels, by *Guer-cino*.
- * Francis I. and his Queen.
- * Two Landscapes.
- One ditto, by *Salvator Rosa*.
- Vandyke, and the Earl of Gowran, his father-in-law, by *Vandyke*.

BILLIARD ROOM.

A Head of Oliver Cromwell, by *R. Walker*.

Democritus and Heraclitus, by *Mignard*.

Actæon and Calisto, by *Titian*.

James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his sister.

A Head of Edward, Earl of Dorset, by *Vandyke*.

* A Salutation, by *Rembrandt*.

Prince Palatine of the Rhine, his Wife, and two Daughters, by *Lucas de Heem*.

King and Queen of Spain, by *Sir A. More*, Duke d'Epernon.

Venetian Ambassador, by *Cornelius Janssan*.

A Head of Mr. Brett, by ditto.

A Head of Ann, Daughter of Geo. Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; and the Wife of Richard Earl of Dorset.

Countess of Middlesex.

Earl of Middlesex.

Lady Monmouth.

Sir Ralph Bosville.

* ^A Lord Chancellor Somers, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Sir John Suckling.

Prince Henry.

King James I. by *Daniel Mytens*.

James

James Marquis of Hamilton, by *Vandyke*.
 Lionel Lord Buckhurst; and Lady Mary
 Sackville, his sister, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
 The Arts and Sciences, by *Georgio Vasari*.
 Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

VENETIAN ROOM.

The God of Silence, (a copy from *Schiavone*)
 by *Cartwright*.
 Lady Hume.
 Holy Family.

DINING ROOM TO DITTO.

Lionel Duke of Dorset.
 Lord Middlesex.
 Inside of a Church at Antwerp.
 Titian's Wife going to poison his mistress,
 by *Titian*.
 * A Painter's Gallery, by *J. B. Franks*.
 A Farm Yard, by *Hondekoeter*.
 * A Landscape, by *Salvator Rosa*.
 * A Banditti, by ditto.
 A Scene in the Coal Mines.
 * A Woman at Cards.
 * A Battle, by *Bourguignon*.
 * Sir Thomas More, by *Holbein*.
 * Lord Shaftsbury, by *Riley*.

* A Landscape, by *Berchem*.

A Masquerade, by *Paola Veronese*.

* Madam Dalwick, sister to the Duchess of Dorset.

* A Candle-light piece, by *Schalcken*.

A Woman with a Scull, by *Elsheimer*.

BALL ROOM.

A whole length of Mrs. Abingdon, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

John Frederick Sackville, Duke of Dorset,
by ditto.

Lionel Duke of Dorset, by *Sir G. Kneller*.

Charles Earl of Dorset, by ditto.

A Head of Richard Earl of Dorset.

Duchess of Dorset, by *Hudson*.

* Another Richard and his Wife, by *Mytens*.

* Countess of Middlesex.

Earl of Middlesex.

Thomas Earl of Dorset.

Edward Earl of Dorset, by *Vandyke*.

* His Countess, by *Mytens*.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

* A Prospect of Dover Castle; with the
Procession of Lionel, Duke of Dorset,
Lord Warden, in his return to the Castle.

THE CHAPEL.

Ecce Homo.

The Scourging.

Our blessed Saviour walking on the Sea.

LOWER CHAPEL.

The Apostles composing the Creed ; done in the school of *Raphael*.

Two Madonas.

DRAWING ROOM.

* St. Paul's Head, by *Rembrandt*.

* Persian Sybil, by *Dominichino*.

* Count Ugolino, and his four Sons, by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*.

* Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Vandyke*.

* Ortelius, by *Holbein*.

Two Dutch Figures, by *Teniers*.

The Four Seasons, by *Filippo Laura*,

* Countess of Dorset, by *Vandyke*.

* Duchess of Cleveland, by *Lely*.

Marriage of St. Catharine Judith, with Holofernes, by *Benvenuto Garofalo*.

Sir Theodore de Maherne.

Rape of the Wife of Hercules, by the Centaur Nessus, by *Annib. Caracci*.

U

Cupids,

Cupids, by *N. Poussin*.

A Flemish piece, by *Segers*.

A Fancy piece, by *Woovermans*.

* A Head of Raphael.

* St. John and a Lamb, by *Corregio*.

* A Madona, by *Andrea del Sarto*.

* A Landscape, by *Bercham*.

* A Pieta, by *Annib. Carracci*.

* A Holy Family, by *Pietro Perugino*.

CARTOON GALLERY.

* Six Cartoons, (copies) by *Mytens*.

* Charles Earl of Dorset.

His Countess, by *Sir G. Kneller*.

* Lucretia, by *Guido Rhemi*.

* Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey.

James Lord Northampton.

* Thomas Earl of Dorset, by *C. Janssan*.

KING'S BEDCHAMBER.

Countess of Dorset, (a copy) by *Gouge*.

Mr. Crew.

DINING PARLOR.

* The taking of Moses out of the Bulrushes
by *Luca Jordano*.

* Mr. Garrick, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

* A

* A Collection of Poets, *name on each.*

A small Picture of King Richard II.

Ditto of Thomas Earl of Dorset.

* Dr. Johnson, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

* Dr. Goldsmith, by ditto.

* Mr. Gay.

Sir Isaac Newton.

* Correlli.

OVER THE CHIMNEY.

King James, and Prince Henry.

COLLONADE.

* Two Lava Tables, and a collection of fine
Busts, *with name on them.*

GUARD ROOM.

Louis XV.

* Oysters.

The Nativity, by *Old Palma.*

* The Ruins of the Amphitheatre at Rome,
in Mosaic.

Mr. Betterton.

A Magdalen, by *Albani.*

Major Maon.

A View of the East-side of Knowle.

A View of Sevenoaks Town.

Two Landscapes.

A small picture of Betterton.

A Boy of the Sackville family.

The Nativity, by *Bassan*.

Plundering a Carrier's Waggon by *Vandervelde*.

Hay, Earl of Carlisle.

Two Candle-light pieces, opposite each other.

* A View of Knowle, by *P. Sandby*.

Lady Elizabeth Germaine.

Mrs. Margaret Woffington.

Two Fan-mounts:—One is the Rape of the Sabine Women; the other, the Aurora, by *Guido*.

BLUE ROOM.

* A Guardian Angel leading a Child to Heaven, by *P. Cortona*.

* A fine Mare and Groom, by *Stubbs*.

* Beggar Boys, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

* Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, by *Tintoretti*.

Two Landscapes, by *Claude Lorrain*.

* Three Cupids, by *Parmigiano*.

Rocks, by *Salvator Rosa*.

* A Picture of Raphael.

The

The Blessed Virgin - teaching our Blessed Saviour to read, by *Baroccio*.

* A Head, by *Guido*.

* A little Boy carrying a Lamb, by *Corregio*.

* A Head of a Poetess, by *Dominichino*.

* A fine Madona, by *Raphael*.

* The Angel delivering St. Peter out of Prison, by *Teniers*.

* A Dutch Wedding, by ditto.

* A Sea View, by *Vandervelde*.

* A Magdalen, with a Cross, by *Guercino*.

* A fine Head, by *Carlo Maratti*.

* A Queen, by *Rembrandt*.

* The Flight into Ægypt :—The Landscape part by *Paul Brill*, the Figures by *Rothenhaimer*.

BOOK ROOM.

A Persian Sybil, by *Guercino*.

The Goddess Ægeria, to whom Numa Pompilius offered sacrifice.

☞ Those marked thus * are the most capital pieces.

There are many other seats in this neighbourhood which do not come within the limited extent of this little performance to be described, particularly the moat at Ightham, an ancient seat of the Selby family. Ightham-court, the seat of the James's family. St. Clare, the seat of William Evelyn, Esq. &c.

We must now again lead our traveller on to Tunbridge Town, where on his entry, at that end, he will perceive several good houses, one of which, a modern built handsome brick house, belonging to George Children, Esq. is on the left-hand, opposite the Free-school. A little farther down on the right hand is another good building, formerly belonging to, and then the residence of Thomas Hooker, Esq. late proprietor of the castle, and who was one of the principal proprietors of the Powder Mills, erected in this neighbourhood; also the sole proprietor of some Crock Kilns lately built there by him, which prove very essential to the neighbourhood, towards supplying them with that article.

At about the middle of Tunbridge town branches the turnpike-road leading to Maidstone, Canterbury and Dover; and at about four miles distance is a small village, called
HAD-

HADLOW,

Affording nothing worthy of description ; to the left of which, and at about a mile distance, stands an ancient seat called

OXEN-HEATH.

Belonging to William Geary, Esq. second son of Admiral Geary, (now the only surviving son) to whom the Kentish estate was left in his infancy, by his mother's half-brother Leonard Bartholomew, Esq. This gentleman, by clearing the grounds about the house, has laid it open to a fine prospect, which added to the improvements he has made to the house, pleasure-grounds, &c. render it altogether a pleasing situation.

About two miles from Hadlow, keeping the same turnpike-road, on the left-hand; a stranger is agreeably surprised with a view of

YOKES - PLACE.

Belonging to, and the residence of William Daniel Master, Esq. This seat in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. was sold to Sir Edmund Walsingham, of Scadberry, whose
great

great grandson Sir Thomas Walsingham, married the widow of Nathaniel Master, second brother of Sir Edward Master, of East Langdon, in East Kent, and sold Yokes-Place to James Master, the son of the Lady Walsingham by her former husband. In 1658, the old house was taken down, and the present mansion erected, about a furlong distant from the former, in a better situation. James Master, left two sons, who succeeded him in his estate in Yokes-Place : his eldest son died in 1728, and Richard in 1767, leaving William Daniel (son of his eldest sister) his heir ; using with his own, the name and arms of Master. The grounds have lately been much improved, and the gardens laid out in the present taste.

About a mile beyond Yokes-Place, on the road towards Mereworth, to the right, is the little village of

EAST-PECKHAM.

Here was a Preceptory belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at 63l. 6s. 8d.—It is not certain by whom this was founded ; Philipot says, it was by John Colepeper, in the time of Edward II, who appropriated



MEREWORTH-PLACE, KENT.

(The Seat and Residence of the late Earl of Westmoreland.)

Published 1st Oct. 1787. by J. Sprange Tunbridge-Wells.

propriated it to the Templars, at whose suppression in 1327, it fell with their other estates to the Hospitallers; but Speed and Weaver assert, that it was given by that John Colepeper, who was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry IV. which seems the more probable, because it is not mentioned in the account of the Templars and Hospitallers, lands in the Monasticon, tom. II.

Robert de Thorneham gave his estate in this parish, to the Præmonstratensian canons of Brokely, to found an abbey at Beaulieu, which was soon after incorporated with Begeham.

ROYDON - HALL.

An ancient seat, situate in East-Peckham, before-mentioned, now belonging to Sir William Twysden, a family of great note and property in that neighbourhood, who derived their name from the Saxons.

MEREWORTH.

Mereworth is a most delightful and noble seat, lately descended, with the title of Lord le Despencer, from the Earl of Westmoreland to Sir Francis Dashwood.

This

This place is about twelve miles from the Wells, and two from East-Peckham. It anciently gave name to an eminent family who held the manor near two hundred years, when it descended to the Malmains, Bohuns and Bambres, who built here a large and strong house, resembling a castle, which passed through the Earls of Arundel to the Lords Abergavenny, and from them to the le Despencers, whose heir was the Lady Mary Fane, created Baroness le Despencer by James I. and her son was created Earl of Westmoreland by the same monarch.

This grand and magnificent house was within these few years, erected by the last Earl of Westmoreland, where the old castle stood; and is built in an elegant style of architecture, after a design of Colin Campbell's, in imitation of an admired edifice of the famous Palladio's in Italy.

The site of this noble house, (as Palladio says of the original) is as delightful and pleasant as can be imagined: it is upon a small hill of very easy ascent, watered on one side by a stream running into the Medway, and on the other, encompassed with the most agreeable risings, which have the appearance of a grand rural theatre, cultivated and improved

to the utmost perfection, so as at once to display the correct taste and the becoming magnificence of the late Earl of Westmoreland; a nobleman, whose every action manifested a heart well-suited to his rank.

This fine structure is an exact square of eighty-eight feet: in the middle there arises, above the roof, a cupola, which consists of two shells, the one forms the stucco ceiling of the hall, and the other is carpentry covered with lead. Between these two shells is a strong brick arch that brings twenty-four funnels to the lanthorn, which contrivance prevents the appearance of any chimney on the outside of the house; and as this delightful mansion enjoys most beautiful views from every part, some of which are limited, some more extensive, and some that terminate with the horizon alone. There are porticoes made in all the four fronts, under the floor of which, and that of the hall, are rooms for the convenience and use of the family,—the grand saloon, which is round, is in the centre, and receives its light from above; the state rooms divided off from it, open one into the other all round the house, and are superbly furnished. The kitchen and stables form two noble wings, which add much to the grandeur of
of

of the building ; in short, the house, gardens, temples, grotto's, the water, woods, lawns, &c. severally demand our admiration ; and as here united, beggar all description.

The village of Mereworth itself, is of little eminence :—It was held in chivalry by an entire knight's fee ; and had the grant of a free warren. It had once a weekly market, and an annual fair, obtained by Roger de Mereworth, in the twenty-eighth of Edward I. but these have long been disused, and indeed, were never very considerable.

The old church was situated near the castle, and is said to have been built by the Earls of Clare, who at its foundation appropriated it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Right Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, obtained a licence of the Bishop of Rochester to pull it down, and build a new one ; the foundation of which was laid in the year 1744, and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, on the 26th of August 1746.

This church is a very pretty piece of modern architecture, that will bear, and indeed richly deserves, the attentive inspection of the curious traveller. There are in it, several antique monuments of the noble families that formerly inhabited Mereworth castle, which
were

were carefully transferred from the old church to a place particularly appropriated to this purpose in the modern one.



A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PAINTINGS AT MEREWORTH.



PICTURE GALLERY.—EAST-END.

A Dutch Lady in a Chair, by *Rembrandt*.
Two Landscapes.

Two Pieces of Battles, by *Bourgignon*;—
(under each of them are,)

Two Landscapes, by *Claude Lorraine*.

A Sea Piece.

A Country Farm.

An Assumption.

A Boulognois Doctor.

WEST-END.

A Representation of the Destiny of Life.

A Subject in Tasso's Works.

Three Sketches of Berdenuchi ; intended for
a Compartment in the Chapel of Chandois
House.

A fine Piece of some Ruins in Italy.

Another ditto.

A fine Landscapé Piece

The Triumphal Arch of Constantine the
Great.

A fine Bust of Apollo, in Marble.

Ditto of Bacchus.

NEXT THE CHIMNEY.

A Landscape, by *Claude Lorraine*.

Romulus and Remus, by ditto.

Flight into Ægypt.

OVER THE CHIMNEY.

Roman Antiquities, collected by *Panini*.

OTHER SIDE OF THE CHIMNEY.

David Myten's Family.

A Sea Piece.

A Tempest.

Christ restoring the Blind Man to Sight, by
Tintoretti.

A Group of Lions.

A Country

A Country View.

A Dutch Piece of Children, &c.

OVER THE OTHER CHIMNEY.

A View of the Amphitheatre, with other Roman Antiquities.

NEXT THE CHIMNEY PIECE.

Two Landscapes.

Christ with the Disciples at Emmaus.

The Ceiling finely decorated with Emblematical Figures, in five Compartments, by *Francis Sclater*.

YELLOW DRESSING ROOM.

A Sea Piece.

(Ceiling decorated with Emblematical Figures, by *Sclater*.

Two curious inlaid Marble Slabs, representing Cards, &c laying thereon.

DINING ROOM.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert Spencer.

Richard, youngest Son of Robert Lord Spencer.

Francis Finch, second Son of Francis Earl of Westmoreland, and Mary, Daughter and Heiress of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Wife of Sir Francis Fane;—*both in one piece.*

Mary, Daughter and Heiress of Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, created Baroness le Despencer, by King James I. and Wife of Sir Thomas Fane, Knt.

Mary, Daughter of Horace, Lord Vere, of Tilbury; Wife of Mildmay, second Earl of Westmoreland.

Robert Spencer, created Baron Spencer, by King James I. whose Daughter Elizabeth, was married to Sir George Fane.

William, Son of Robert Lord Spencer, who married Penelope, Daughter of Henry Earl of Southampton.

Penelope, Daughter of Henry Earl of Southampton.

Two Landscapes.

DRAWING ROOM.

Christ entering Jerusalem.

A Landscape over it.

The Samaritan Woman, a large piece over the Chimney.

A Landscape over the Door, by *Panini*.

A Sea Piece.

St. Francis, by *Guido Rheni*.
A Landscape, by *Claude Lorraine*.
Sigismunda.
Joseph's Flight into Ægypt.
A Holy Family, by *Perugino*.
Noah, after the Flood, by *Bassano*.
Venus and Cupid, by *Reubens*,
Duke of Buckingham.
Sir Thomas More.
Four Doctors of the church.
A Head.
Lord Abergavenny, 1524.
The Marriage in Canaan.
Sir Walter Raleigh.
Hussars attacking a Convoy.
The Holy Family.
View of a Fishery at Sea.
Two fine Marble Urns.

BEST BED ROOM.

A fine State Bed, richly ornamented.
The Walls hung with fine Tapestry.
The Ceiling ornamented with Emblematical
Figures in Painting, by *Sclater*.

DRESSING ROOM ADJOINING.

The Walls richly hung with Tapestry, representing the Four Quarters of the World.

The Ceiling decorated with Paintings, by *Slater*.

The Chimney-piece curiously ornamented with Marble Pillars, &c.

The Floor of the Room elegantly inlaid.



WATERINGBURY.

Is a neat village about two miles from Mereworth, on the Maidstone road ; adjacent to which, are several good houses, the residence of families of note and property. The road from thence to Maidstone, about six miles, is diversified with rich prospects, and abounds with seats and pleasure grounds ; through the midst of which glides the river Medway.

THE POWDER-MILLS.

' Are situated about two miles from Somerhill—or, another roads leads to them, from the Wells, turning to the right (off the London road) about two miles.

The spot of ground where these mills stand was purchased, and the mills erected, by an ingenious carpenter at Tunbridge-Wells, a
few





J. Lambert del. 1785.

H. Webb sc.

SOMERHILL, the Seat of *HENRY WOODGATE Esq.*

Published 1st Oct. 1783, by J. Sprague, Tunbridge Wells.

few years since, who formerly had worked at the famous Powder-Mills at Battle, in Sussex; he was immediately joined in the undertaking by some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to whom, soon after he had finished them, he sold his share. Adjoining to them is a fine sheet of water, which is kept filled, and the mills thereby supplied, by a branch of the river Medway. The powder made there is of the finest sorts, and supposed to be a good imitation of the Battle powder. Thomas Hooker, Esq. is one of the principal proprietors.

WOODSGATE.

Is a good Inn, situate about two miles and a half from the Wells, on the great road leading from London to Rye, Hastings, &c. The proprietor of this house has been at the expence of fitting up several rooms in it, on purpose for the reception of company, who in their airings on that road, frequently stop to drink tea, coffee, &c. From thence passing through the turpike, leading to Tunbridge town, and at about four miles distance, stands

SOMERHILL.

Somerhill is a large old house, of a noble
appear-

appearance at a distance, and makes one of the principal airings. This seat was anciently the residence of the Earls of Clare, Bailiffs of the Chace of South-frith, or Forest of Tunbridge; and of course always went with the castle till it was forfeited to the crown by Edward Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth gave it to the great Sir Francis Walsingham; and his daughter Frances, carried it successively to her three husbands—the incomparable Sir Philip Sidney, the unfortunate Earl of Essex, and Richard de Burgh, Earl of Clanrickard in Ireland, and St. Alban's in England; whose heir at length was Margaret, Viscountess Purbeck, a woman of a magnificent spirit, whose pomp and splendor is still a subject of discourse in the country; and who gave the ground on which the chapel, at Tunbridge-Wells is raised. After various other changes, this estate came to the Woodgates, its present worthy possessor.

The structure itself cannot fail of affording that gratification we always feel on surveying the venerable remains of gothic antiquity.—The country around it is so wildly beautiful, as to make it one of the most pleasing romantic retirements in nature; and the ride from the

Wells

Wells to this house, is on that account, extremely entertaining to an admirer of such scenes. In Count Gramont's memoirs are some entertaining anecdotes of the then noble inhabitants of this seat.

B A Y H A L L.

Situate in the parish of Pembury, three miles east of Tunbridge-Wells, and about a mile from Woodsgate, leading from Pembury-green, a little distance off the great road. An ancient manor that once belonged to the Colepepers, a family that was formerly of distinguished eminence in this kingdom; one of them was Governor of Leeds castle, in Kent, when Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II. being on her pilgrimage to Canterbury, benighted in that neighbourhood, sent her marshal forward to beg a lodging there; but the governor, more faithful to his lord, than dutiful to his sovereign, rudely refused admittance for the Queen or any of her retinue, unless she could produce an express order from Lord Badelesmere, who was then abroad. The distressed Queen, unwilling to believe she could receive so barbarous an answer, went herself to the castle gates, and there had the mortifi-

mortification to hear it confirmed by the Governor in person. Upon this she was obliged to take up with such lodgings as she could procure, but did not fail on her return, to make proper complaints to the King; who so warmly resented this indignity, that instantly gathering an army together, he laid siege to the castle, carried it—hanged the Governor—and sent Lady Badelsmere and her children to the tower.

By this imprudence Bayhall was forfeited to the Crown, where it continued till Henry VI. granted it to the Duke of Buckingham; whose grandson, Edward, forfeited it to Henry VIII. After this it was several times granted and again forfeited, till at length it came to Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, whose successors in a few years conveyed their right to the Amherst family, in which it has ever since continued, till lately being possessed by the widow of C. Brown, Esq. who was descended by the female side, from the Amhersts.

The present neat and convenient structure was raised by Richard Amherst, Esq. who died in 1664, and is very pleasingly situated in the midst of fine meadows, gardens, and fish-ponds.

Returning again from Bayhall, into the
Lamber-

Lamberhurst road, keeping which about a mile, you turn to the left ; and at the distance then of about another mile, you come to

M A T F I E L D.

A small pleasant green ; surrounding which are several neat houses, particularly one, with offices adjoining, and a piece of water in front, the property and residence of Mr. Marchant.

About a mile further on, brings you to the town of

B R E N C H L E Y.

Brenchley is situated about four miles from Lamberhurst, and six miles east from Tunbridge-Wells. This is a small town, which was once part of the prodigious estate of the Earls of Clare ; but at present it is not remarkable for any thing unless it be the manor of

B O K I N F O L D.

The site of which is partly in this parish, and partly in Goudhurst. According to Philipot, this manor was given by Hamon de Crevequex, to chauntries established by him
in

in each of these parishes, which grant was confirmed by Edward III. in the forty-first year of his reign; but the general dissolution lodged it in the hands of the crown, after which, being granted by King Henry VIII. to Paul Sidnore, Esq. it descended into private hands, and became instrumental to better purposes than the maintenance of a few lazy monks.

The mansion-house of Bokinfold was once surrounded with a park, and of some considerable eminence in the country; as appears from Edward II. reposing here in the eighteenth year of his reign, when being determined to go over into France to do homage for his dutchy of Guinne, he had got so far on his journey before those subtle proposals * came over from Charles, which he unsuspectingly agreed to; and thereby enabled his treacherous and lustful queen to complete his ruin. Before King Edward left this house, he caused several persons to be indicted for unlawfully hunting in the park, and punished them according to their merits. This park has now been so many years inclosed and cultivated, that it is not easy to trace any marks of it; and the house has few remains of its ancient grandeur left.

Leaving

* Rapin, Vol. I. page 339.

Leaving the pleasant village of Brenchley, you proceed to Goudhurst, the next market-town, about five miles distant; the road truly picturesque, being diversified with constant hills and dales, and in every valley most agreeable small rills of water, and abounding with woods and timber. Many think this part too much inclosed, but the noble oaks that catch your eyes (the great support of the English navy) amply pays you for these neat but pleasing prospects. Continuing your journey for two miles on the right hand, you have a view of the plantations of that great and good man, Alexander Courthope, Esq. a gentleman who was universally esteemed in the county.

It is a small modern building, known by the name of Sprives, and at present the residence of John Cole, Esq. The grounds in the front are very neat, but the gardens put you in remembrance of the taste in King William's time. The estate, we believe, was purchased of the family of the Brown's, but has been in the possession of the Courthopes for many years; it is a small manor within itself, in the parish of

H O R S M O N D E N.

On passing this place you immediately
Y come

come to the village, which is built round a neat green, called the Hoarth, from the name of the manor; the cottages are of wood and loam, the same as are built in most parts of the enclosed counties; there is no kind of trade, but the poor are supported solely by working for the farmers.

The property of this village belongs to Mr. Austin, whose house you will see as you go on to Goudhurst. The church is neat and well built, but is situated quite at the extremity of the parish; the reason of which is, that it is supposed to have been built by the family of the Brown's, their mansion being very near, and still in being, called Spelmonden, and now belongs to Dr. Marriott, who has a good estate in the neighbourhood, and likewise the advowson of the church, being a rectory of 400*l.* per annum, and indeed the only one in these parts, the occasion of which was as follows:—At the dimunition of the monasteries in the time of King Henry VIII. John de Grovehurst, then the Abbot of Bayham, and who was buried in this church, had influence sufficient with Cardinal Wolsey to grant him this living, and to confirm it as a rectory; and it has continued so to this time. It is dedicated

dedicated to St. —, and in the diocese of Rochester.

A particular circumstance is reported, and generally believed, relating to the longevity of the rectors of this parish : the four last of which, it is said, have enjoyed the living two hundred years ; but it is certain that the last two, Mr. Bates, and the late incumbent Mr. Hassell, have held it one hundred and six years.

BROADFORD-HOUSE.

It stands near the road and belongs to Mr. Austin, whose family was formerly in the clothing trade. It was a large pile of buildings, having many offices for workshops, &c. which many of the present inhabitants remember, but they are now taken down. There is no tradition to whom it belonged before the Austins, but suppose it part of the Colepeper estate.—The ground about it has been lately very much improved.

This, and the adjoining parishes were in the heart of the clothing trade, particularly for the coarse grey cloth, but the business is now quite lost, as the north and west parts of the kingdom work it much cheaper. The

Militia of the county have taken the facings of their regimentals from the remembrance of their trade.

About two miles farther on, and at about eleven miles from Tunbridge-Wells, stands the town of

G O U D H U R S T.

The town of Goudhurst is situated on an exceeding high hill, commanding every way the most enchanting prospects that the wild imagination can paint. The air is salubrious which often invites invalids to repair thither for the recovery of their health.

The church is a large handsome structure, situate at the upper part of the town; from the top of it you have an extent of prospect which terminates with the horizon only: the spire was once very lofty, but being destroyed by a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, on the 23d of August, 1637, (together with five large bells which were entirely melted, and the metal run into the town) it has never since been wholly rebuilt. A collection was made by brief, in this and other counties, and a parish rate fixed to repair the whole damage, but the inhabitants and the collectors having
disagreed,

disagreed, it has since that remained without a spire; but the steeple, excepting it, is now every way complete, and contains a fine set of eight bells.

This church was originally dedicated to St. Mary, and appropriated to the priory of Leeds. In it are some remarkable good monuments, particularly of John de Bedgebury, of the Colepeppers, who became lords of this manor by marriage with the heiress of Mr. Campion, of Combwell; and one in the east-wall of the north chancel, for a Mr. Roberts; they are all very ancient, some being above three hundred years old. The wainscot behind the communion table is uncommonly handsome, and there are some good remains of painted glass in the windows.

This town was the ancient patrimony of the Bedgeburys, men of high extraction, and great renown, from whom a manor in this parish took its name. John de Bedgebury paid an aid for these lands, in the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III. when the Black Prince was knighted. His grand-daughter and heir marrying with Thomas Colepeper of Bayhall, in Pembury; who was sheriff of Kent in the eighteenth of Richard II. brought this manor into his family.

Joan, widow of Roger de Bedgebury, procured (in the third year of Richard II.) a weekly market to be kept in this town on Wednesdays, on the low part of it, (but it was removed towards the end of the last century to the top of it, almost adjoining the church-yard, but is now removed again) and two fairs to be kept yearly.

THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

Was established here in the reign of Edward III. by the Flemmings, who taught his subjects the art of weaving broad-cloth, the most durable, with a variety and mixture of colors. This manufactory continued in a flourishing state till within fifty years past, and many of the principal inhabitants were largely concerned in it : one of whom, a Mr. Robert Tate, as late as the year 1725, had ten broad looms in constant work ; that required two men to each loom, and one quil-winder ; producing employ for fourteen scribblers, two sorters, two scowerers and diers, and four cloth-workers. Ninety pounds weight of wool per week was used in each loom, which required eighteen women to do the spinning. At this time there were thirty looms in constant

stant work in this parish, and within memory upwards of forty, which brought in great sums of money weekly, and caused a great deal to be spent in trade. Each weaver's wages was then eight shillings per week.

In the year 1727, a Mr. Henry Tricker made worsted and stocking yarn, and kept four narrow looms, wherein was wove cālamancos, camblets, cloth-serges, stuffs for gowns, &c. &c. at which he employed four wool-combers, one sorter, one scribbler, four weavers, and thirty spinners; since which time, these manufactories have gradually decayed. A Mr. Tanner, whose predecessors were eminent in the broad-cloth manufactory, was the only person who continued it on till within these few years.

THE SMUGGLERS.

A desperate gang of whom had long infested this town and neighbourhood; and in the year 1747, were arrived at that pitch of wantonness and cruelty, that they would frequently ride into the town in a large body—plunder the houses of those wherein they thought was most to be acquired, and whoever opposed, or even shewed a dislike to it, their portion
was

was either instant death, or the most violent tortures; which proved to be the fatal case of many innocent persons, who, by endeavouring to secure their property, or protect their wives or their children from falling victims to their brutal lust, were either savagely dragged and mangled so as to die under the torture of their wounds; or if they survived, it was but to greater woe, in seeing their families ruined, and their effects totally carried off. In short, all trade was at a stand, and many houses entirely shut up; scarce any person would venture abroad even in the day-time, although in the evening, perhaps they were dragged out.—A person from Tunbridge-Wells, (Mr. Ballard) having occasion to go that way, and passing through the town at mid-day, was robbed of thirty-nine pounds, his watch and ring, and then cruelly beaten; he was afterwards carried home, where he survived it but a few hours.

Whilst matters were at this pitch, it happened very luckily that a young man (W. Sturt) a native, but who had served some years in Lieutenant General Harrison's regiment of foot, and was high in esteem by his officers for his great perfectness in the different manuals and evolutions, and every art of war,

which.

which he had strictly applied himself to; having procured his discharge, was just returned home, where hearing of the wicked proceedings of the smugglers, against his friends and neighbours, he summoned a party of them together, and communicated his abhorrence of such proceedings, and his earnest wish to join a body, which he promised to head, and bind themselves to stand up in defence of their town, by endeavouring to repulse the smugglers. They returned him thanks for his resolution—unanimously concurred in his proposals—and immediately had articles drawn up, (April 17th, 1747) to which they respectively signed their names, agreeing to meet the enemy and fight them, as long as life remained. From that moment they stiled themselves, *The Goudhurst Band of Militia*, acknowledging him for their general; and as such, they bound themselves to obey him.—This was to have been kept a secret from the enemy, but by some treacherous or other means, they were apprised of it, and soon took an opportunity of way-laying one of the militia, whom they kept under confinement and torture till he would make a discovery of the rest of their band, and what plan was intended against them: wearied with long suffering he at length
was

was compelled to reveal it; they then (after making him swear not to take up arms against them) released him, and desired him to acquaint his general, that they would (for his audacious attempt to repulse them) go immediately and get together one hundred or more smugglers, and besiege the town, on a certain day which they fixed: then plunder every house—murder every soul therein—and lastly, set the whole town on fire. The general, on receiving such intelligence, mustered all his men—addressed them with a suitable speech—and used every means to create animation in them, against the appointed dreadful day. He then set some men to cast balls, whilst others were sent out to collect all the fire-arms, good and bad together, that were in the neighbourhood; and procured two hundred weight of powder, with which and the balls, he set to work and presently made up a sufficient quantity of cartridges, then fixed on a spot at the upper end of the town for the field of battle (knowing the enemy intended coming in that way) barricading themselves as well as the short time allowed would admit of. On the morning of the day of battle, the militia assembled in their intrenchments, with their general at their head, who himself placed every

every man to his station, and took care that each were properly supplied with a musket, cartridges, &c. and then begging the assistance of God, to give them power to vanquish their enemies, they anxiously waited the appointed time, which the smugglers kept almost to a minute; when they were perceived to come galloping along, every one stripped to his shirt, with a handkerchief bound about his head, and furnished with a carbine, a brace of pistols, hangers, &c. As soon as they arrived at the upper end of the town, they then halted, when their leader, Kingsmell by name, proclaimed aloud,—‘That he had been at the
‘ killing of forty of his Majesty’s officers
‘ and soldiers, and swore that he would be
‘ d—d if he did not broil four of their hearts,
‘ (meaning the town’s people,) and eat them
‘ for his supper.’

General Sturt had ordered his men to receive the first fire (as they acted defensively) which was soon after given from the smugglers without effect; it was immediately returned by the militia, which killed one of the enemy. The firing continued for some time very briskly, till two more of the smugglers were killed, and several wounded, which threw them into confusion; they then precipitately
left

left the field---were pursued---and some of them taken, who were afterwards brought to condign punishment. By this noble attack the town was preserved, and the smugglers entirely routed, so as not to be able to collect again. Mr. Sturt the militia general, gained thereby the esteem of all his townsmen, as well as the thanks of all the gentlemen in the neighbourhood; who were the encouragers of him in this undertaking, defrayed the expence of it, and partook in the danger.

C O M B W E L L.

Situated about two miles wide of Goudhurst, was a religious seminary of the order of St. Augustine, and founded by that munificent benefactor to the monks Sir Robert de Thornehem, in the reign of Henry II. This was first an abbey, but, its endowments being too small to support the state and dignity of an abbot, it was soon reduced to a priory, and is perhaps, the only instance of such a reduction to be met with in the monastic history of this kingdom.

The revenues of this house lay scattered about in several neighbouring parishes; and in Goudhurst there was a small convent of
Nuns,

Nuns, which was principally supported by the charity of the monks, who probably found it very convenient to have a cell of females so near them. This house was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consisted of a prior and six canons. It was dissolved at the general suppression, and its valuation then estimated at 8ol. 17s. 5d. per annum. In the 29th of Henry VIII. it was granted to Thomas Colepeper, and is now converted into a good farm house.

Proceeding from Goudhurst, about two miles on the turnpike-road to Cranbrook, stands

GLASTENBURY.

A seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, which place ought not to be forgotten, since it is of so great a name elsewhere; and is called as the other, from Glastney, the Saxon idiom of Inis Witrin, the watry or glassy place. The house which stands in a park, is moated about, and environed with fine woods, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, with several ponds, exceedingly well stocked with fish; at the upper end of the bowling-green, is an elegant imitation of a Chinese temple, with a spacious room underneath it for drink-

ing tea ;—and at the termination of a fine shady walk, leading through a double row of tall trees, kept cut in imitation of those at Vauxhall, is a spring of clear chalybeate water, resembling that at Tunbridge-Wells. Leading from this spring are several pleasing, shady, meandering walks, cut through the extent of several fine woods adjoining.—The whole together forms one of the most pleasing rural theatres in nature : and the estate is reckoned to contain as fine a growth of timber as any in the country.

A genealogical account of the family of the Roberts's, whose seat and residence this place has been for many centuries past, is judged will prove entertaining to our readers.

William Rookhurst, alias Dictus Roberts, a gentleman of Scotland, was the first British ancestor of the noble family of the Roberts' of Glastenbury, in Cranbrook, Kent ; who leaving his native country, came unto Goudhurst, a parish adjacent to Cranbrook, in 1103, being the third year of the reign of King Henry I. and there built and purchased certain lands on a hill in Goudhurst, called Winchett-hill, and afterwards named the Lands and Den—Rookhurst, after his own name ; which Den still retaineth that name.

The

The name and family of Rookhurst, alias Roberts, continued in the parish of Goudhurst till the reign of King Richard II. being 274 years. Then one Stephen Roberts, Esq. the third Stephen of that family, married the daughter and heiress of William Tillye, Esq. to whom the manor and lands of Glastenbury in right belonged, and built a fair sumptuous house on the hill of Glastenbury; which came by lineal descent to one Walter Roberts, the ninth 'squire by succession, who in 1472 rebuilt that house; and in 1473, built the now-standing moated house in the valley of Glastenbury, which came to his son Walter Roberts, the tenth 'squire, &c. who was dis-seized of his estate, and forced to fly into sanctuary, for endeavoring to conceal his friend and neighbour, John Guii Deforde, from that cruel prince King Richard III. but was restored on the accession of Henry VII. and became sheriff of Kent, in 1488. This gentleman had three wives:—Margaret, the daughter of John Penn, Esq.—Isabel, daughter of Sir John Colepeper—and Alice, daughter of Richard Nailor, Esq. who had issue by him, several children; of whom the eldest son was Thomas, the eleventh 'squire, &c. and to whom Glastenbury estate came. He

was made sheriff of Kent, in the twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. This Thomas married the daughter of Sir James Fremming, of the county of Suffolk; who had issue one son, Walter Roberts, the twelfth 'squire; to whom Glastenbury estate became.—He married two wives:—Catherine, daughter of George Fane, Esq. of Badsell, in Kent—and Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Maynard, Esq. sheriff of London; who had by him several children, of whom the eldest son was Thomas, the thirteenth 'squire, by lineal descent; to whom Glastenbury estate came.—He was knighted in 1603,—made baronet in 1620—and sheriff of Kent in 1623. He had two wives:—Frances, daughter of Marten James, of Smarden, in Kent; who had by him several children, of whom the eldest son was Sir Walter Roberts, the second baronet. His second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Matthew Rowland, of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex; who had by him several children, of whom the eldest son was Sir Rowland the third baronet, who married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Joceline, Bart. of Hide-hall, in the county of Hertford; and had by him several children, of whom the eldest son was Sir Thomas the
fourth

fourth baronet: who married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Beale, Bart. of Farningham, in Kent; who had by him several children, of whom the third son was Sir Walter Roberts, the sixth baronet; he married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Slaughter, Esq. of Rochester, in Kent: and had by him two daughters:---Elizabeth and Jane, the late Duchess of Hunton parish, deceased; by whose marriage with the Duke of St. Albans, this estate is now become his property.

The Succession by Lineal Descent.

- 1 Wm. Rookhurst, &c. Step. Roberts, Esq.
- 9 Walter Roberts, Esq.
- 10 Walter Roberts, Esq.
- 11 Thomas Roberts, Esq.
- 12 Walter Roberts, Esq.
- 13 Sir Thomas Roberts, first baronet.
- 14 Sir Walter Roberts, second baronet.
- 15 Sir Rowland Roberts, third baronet.
- 16 Sir Thomas Roberts, fourth baronet.
- 17 Sir Walter Roberts, sixth baronet.

Seventeen generations by male succession;
eighteen, including Jane,



A LIST OF THE PAINTINGS AT GLAS-
TENBURY, THE SEAT OF THE LATE
DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.



DRAWING ROOM.

- * A Desert Piece, by *A Conink*.
 - * A King Charles I. and Charles, Prince of Wales.
- Henrietta Maria of France, Wife of King Charles I. and James Duke of York.

BILLIARD ROOM.

- * James Stewart, Duke of York.
 - * James Scott, Duke of Monmouth.
 - * King William III.
 - * Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I.
 - * Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
 - * Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of that name.
 - * George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.
- * John

- * John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave; and afterwards Duke of Buckingham and Normandy.
- * Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans.
- * Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory.
- * William Henry Nassau, Prince of Orange.
- * Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox.
- * Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn---Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans---James Lord Beauclerk.
- * A Chimney Piece.

☞ *These pieces are all full-length pictures, in rich gilt frames, eight feet long.*

STUDY.

- * Three Flower Pieces.
- * A Landscape.
- * A small Portrait, in Crayons :---*Van Dick Fece il Campiglea Sedler del Redi, 1710.*
- * A Ditto, &c.
- * A Ditto, &c.

BREAKFAST ROOM.

- * Painting---exhibiting a Representation of Noah's Ark after the Flood; the debarkation, &c.

* Eight

- * Eight fine Paintings of Flower Pieces, in elegant gilt frames.

A curious small Cabinet, worked with silk on the outside, with Scriptural Representations.

DUKE'S BEDCHAMBER.

- * Lady Mary Vere, Mother to the present Duke of St. Albans.†
- * Charles Beauclerk, present Duke of St. Albans.†
- * Henrietta Maria of France, Wife of King Charles I.
- * Fair Rosamond, with the Cup of Poison in her Hand.

GALLERY.

- * Fine Painting of the inside of the Dome of St. Peter's at Rome.
- * Five beautiful Views of different Parts of Rome, *done in a very masterly manner.*
- * Two fine Pieces of Game, by *J. Bogdani*. One of the Roberts' Family, and five of his Sons.---*seperate pieces.*
- * Sir Walter and Lady Roberts; Father and Mother to the late Duchess of St. Albans. Duchess of St. Albans.

YELLOW DAMASK ROOM.

* Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.†

Over the Door is,

Sir Rowland Roberts, and his Lady; great grandfather and grandmother to the late Duchess of St. Albans.

Miss Elizabeth Roberts, and Miss Jane Roberts, (late Duchess of St. Albans) and her sister, when Girls.†

Mr. and Mrs. Slatter;---grandfather and grandmother to the late Duchess of St. Albans.

* Lord George Beauclerk, and Lady Diana Beauclerk; the present Duke of St. Albans and his Sister, when Children.

* Mrs. Loftus.†

A curious Piece of Cabinet-work.

LADY'S ROOM.

Sir Thomas and Lady Roberts; uncle and aunt to the late Duchess of St. Albans.

Mr. and Mrs. French; uncle and aunt to Lady Roberts.†

Mr. and Mrs. Pickering; friends to Sir Thomas and Lady Roberts.

MAID'S.

MAID'S ROOM.

Leanore Mainarde, the first of the Roberts' family.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.

NURSERY.

* Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor.†

Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin.†

King Henry VIII.

King Henry's Chaplin.

STEWARDS' ROOM.

* Three Scripture Pieces.


* Two of the Duke's favorite Dogs.

SERVANT'S HALL.

* The Wife of Quintin Matsys, the Blacksmith and Painter of Antwerp.†

* Mustapha.†

* Charles Wise.

 *Those with a * were brought from the Duke's apartments at Windsor castle, lately sold to the crown; and those marked with a †, at the end, signifies whole-length pictures.*

About

About two miles from Glastenbury, brings you to the town of

C R A N B R O O K.

Cranbrook is a pleasant town, surrounded by fine woods and shady groves. And is a very extensive parish, healthy, populous, and noted for cheapness of provisions of the best kind. This was the first place in England where the Flemings, encouraged by the royal munificence of Edward III. in the tenth year of his reign, taught his subjects the art of weaving broad-cloth, with a variety and mixture of colors, unknown to them before.— This patriotic and warlike king, sensible of the importance of this staple commodity, granted to these industrious manufacturers such rewards and immunities, that Cranbrook became, under his auspicious reign, the seat of useful arts and merchantile opulence. Queen Elizabeth, whose active genius and manly soul, equally shone in war, politics, commerce and letters, to give further encouragement to a branch of trade so essential, established here a grammar school, which she honored with a charter. The lands assigned to this institution, though at first of
an

an inconsiderable value, have of late years, brought in a sufficient income to stimulate the talents and diligence of the Rev. Mr. Greenall, and several learned and reverend men, in raising this nursery of polite literature, to a competition with our modern academies. The school-house is spacious, neat and convenient.

The woollen manufactory, which is now in a languid and declining state, may with the propitious endeavors of government, be restored to its former flourishing condition : as cheapness and plenty are the greatest incentives to activity and industry.

Here is the greatest market in these parts, kept on Saturday.

A beacon was set up here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Part of this town was formerly paved for the conveniency of the inhabitants, and of those who resorted to it. The pavement was begun in 1654, and completed in 1657. At the same time the market-place was enlarged, and made more convenient.

The church, which is a fine old structure, (and with that of Goudhurst, are the two handsomest within-side of any in the country) is dedicated to St. Dunstan ; in it are several monuments of the Roberts', Lords of Glasten-

Glastenbury ; of the Bakers, of Sisingherst ; and the Cookes.

The chancel of this church was built by Walter Roberts, Esq. whose name remains in the east window of it. Upon the steeple are the arms of three families, anciently of great note in this parish : The Berhams, owners of Sisingherst ; Betenham, Lords of Betenham ; and the Wilfords, proprietors of Hart-ridge.

Several ancient coins, particularly some in the reign of Edward III. have been found in this place ; and lately was ploughed up in a field, a curious gold coin, as broad as a crown piece, of very pure metal : it is an English coin, with the figure of a ship on one side, and on the other, the arms of England, with the word TRANSIVIT only legible.

The towns of Cranbrook and Goudhurst, with the neighbouring seats, are the more enlarged upon, on account of their being the most frequent airings, taken by the polite circle who honor Tunbridge-Wells with their residence during the summer season ; and likewise to describe the origin and progress of the woollen manufactory in England, how, and where it was first introduced.

HEMPSTED.

A fine old mansion, situate about two miles from Cranbrook, in a woody country, that affords a great variety of pleasant walks. It belonged about the twentieth year of Henry III. to Robert de Hempsted; and about the beginning of Edward III. it passed away to Echingham, of Sussex; and James de Echingham held it by the fourth part of a knight's fee, in the twentieth of Edward III. at making the Black Prince a knight. It afterwards passed into the hands of Sir Robert Belknap, the judge, about the beginning of Richard II. It next went to the crown, and again into private hands. Of late years it has been in the possession of John Norris, Esq. whose father was deputy governor and captain of Deal castle; was also a representative in parliament for the town and port of Rye.

John Norris, is son and heir of John Norris, Esq.—and grandson of Sir John Norris, Bart. who purchased this estate of the heirs of Sir Robert Guildford. It was sold afterwards by his grandson, to —— Hodges, Esq. the present proprietor; who has since made great improvements there.

The

The next seat of note in this neighbourhood is

SISINGHERST.

Sisingherst is situate about two miles beyond Cranbrook, and seventeen from Tunbridge-Wells. It is reaching beyond our intended boundary in this little work, yet on account of its antiquity, and the good road leading to it, it was deemed worthy of a short description.

It is a castellated mansion, anciently called Saxonherst, from the ancient owners of this demesne. By the marriage of the female heir of the Saxonherst, this estate was transferred to the Berhams, several of whom were men of great note. It continued in this family till the reign of Henry VIII. when part of it was sold to Mr. Thomas Baker, father of Sir John Baker, attorney-general, chancellor of the exchequer, and under treasurer in Queen Mary's reign, who purchased the other part, and built that magnificent pile which charmed the eyes of spectators : it is seated in a large area, inclosed with high walls, in the middle of a park. Sir John Baker, a descendant of the attorney-general before-mentioned, rebuilt

the old chapel, which was founded by John de Saxonherst, he had it consecrated in 1637 ; and after his decease, he left the estate to his four daughters. This castle was once hired by government to confine the French prisoners in, and contained 2500 of them at least ; during which, this place was the daily resort of many hundred spectators, who came far and near to visit it : several shops and eating-houses were erected near it, and a body of military were constantly kept there as a guard and a camp pitched for them in a park surrounding it.—The castle is now nearly mouldered into ruins.

Setting out from the Wells again, towards the south, you come first to

F R A N T.

Frant is about two miles from the Wells.—The church is erected on a very high hill, and is a vicarage in the gift of the rector of Rotherfield ; to which, in ancient time it was a chapel. This green is surrounded with several neat and modern built houses, forming together a pretty village.—The first good house, as you enter it on the left hand, is the residence of the clergyman, and a little above it, is an
exceeding





J. Lambert del.

H. Aylmer sc.

A View of Bayham Abbey in Sussex the Seat of John Pratt Esq.

Published Oct: 1794. by J. Sprague Tonbridge Wells.

exceeding good house, lately erected, for the purpose of a lodging-house.—Sir John Macpherson has lately purchased a small estate about half a mile from the Green, where he chiefly resides, having neatly fitted up a small dwelling house thereon; and at the other end of it is another, belonging to Mr. Pigou, the front of which commands a fine prospect towards the Southdowns, and from behind, a yet more extensive one; on a clear day in particular, with a glass, the Cliffs of Dover, and the neighbouring ones are easily discerned..

Proceeding hence; to the left, at the distance of four miles, is

BAYHAM-ABBAY.

Bayham-Abbey, or more properly Begham-Abbey, is situated on the borders of Kent and Sussex, about six miles south-east of Tunbridge-Wells; and was a religious society of Premonstratensian or White Canons, which order was first instituted about the year 1120, at Premontree in France. They were called White Canons from their habit, which was a white cassock with a rochet over it, and a long white cloak. These Canons were introduced into England in 1146, and had twenty-one religious houses in this kingdom; the last of

which was founded at Titchfield in Hampshire, in the reign of King Henry III. And Bishop Burnet informs us, that the first resignation of any religious house that he could find upon record, previous to the act for suppressing the lesser monasteries, was of a priory of this order at Langdon, in Kent.

This priory of Bayham was originally founded at Stoneacre, in the parish of Otham, near Maidstone, in Kent, by Ralph de Dene; but the Canons had not been long settled at Stoneacre, before they began to make very heavy complaints of the unhealthiness of the situation and the scarcity of provisions for their sustenance; which, whether justly founded or not, so wrought on the compassionate disposition of Ela de Sackville, of Buckhurst, the daughter and co-heiress of the said Ralph de Dene, that she transplanted them to Begeham, building them a capacious priory in honor of Saint Mary, upon a piece of ground given for that purpose by Sir Robert de Thorneham, in the reign of Richard I.

Bayham was largely endowed by Ralph de Dene and his nephew, and particularly by the before-mentioned Ela, and her son Geoffrey de Sackville; which endowments were continually increased by their pious patrons the
Sack-

Sackville family, who for some ages were buried there. These donations were all confirmed, and some considerable emoluments added to the canons, by several charters from King John, Henry III. and Edward II.

But nevertheless, it was the fate of this priory to be included amongst the first of those that were dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, to build and endow his colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. Its valuation, at this suppression, was estimated at 152l. 19s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.

The ruins of Bayham are kept in very good order by the present proprietor, John Pratt, Esq. nephew of the Right Hon. Lord Camden. This gentleman has lately built a very neat house upon the spot, in the gothic manner, which judiciously preserves an uniformity of effect, through the whole of this venerable scene.

A stream of the river Medway runs close by this abbey, and passes through a little town called Lamberhurst, in its way to Yalding, where it joins the main river.

On BAYHAM-ABBEY,

A P O E M.

BY J. S.

Be hush'd, ye fair ! your monitor survey,
That awful living legend of the day ;
Tread soft, nor rudely press the hallow'd ground,
Where all is sacred mystery around :
Where nodding reason must perforce awake,
Where passion sleeps while moul'dring ruins speak ;
Where silence can some useful lessons teach,
And pour forth all the energy of speech.
Think underneath you tread some friend ador'd,
Whose jocund soul once bless'd the social board ;
Now play'd the hero's, now the lover's part,
Now, for his country bled, now, stole stole a heart.
He's gone !—cold death inexorably just,
Strikes the dread blow ; frail man returns to dust.
Methinks I hear some furrow'd monk relate
What frenzy urg'd to BAYHAM's still retreat ;
With vain regret in pensive mood declare
I fought at Agincourt---my trade was war ;
The path to fame, with eager zeal pursu'd,
But sunk a victim to ingratitude ;
Then quitting honor, and ambition's road,
Sought an asylum in the house of G O D .

Another monk, by tott'ring age oppress'd,
With fault'ring tongue disburthens thus his breast
I figur'd once a Beau, and flatter'd too,
Each cred'lous fair, as you and others do ;

To all alike vow'd constancy, and strove
To fix each heart unpractis'd yet in love ;
Till genuine ardor warm'd my breast at last,
And disappointment paid me for the past.
Thus robb'd of all that passion reckons dear,
Compunction touch'd my soul and fix'd me here :
The curtain drops----my vain pursuits are o'er,
And life's gay prospect now enchants no more.

Yon friar, perchance the idol of an hour,
Once rul'd supreme in dignity and power.
A minister of state ! what state is worse ?
The prince's favorite, but the nation's curse ;
The people's tyrant, but ambition's slave,
Now doom'd to damn the state, and now to save :
Till tir'd of faction's persecuting host,
By friends betray'd, that once had flatter'd most ;
He seeks, like wearied travellers, an home,
And adds one saint to БАУНАМ's sacred dome.

To this grave moral then, ye fair attend,
Life and its pleasures soon must have an end ;
One gen'ral summons, hence we all obey,
One fate absorbs this tenement of clay.
Man in his strength, and beauty in its prime,
Float but as bubbles on th' expanse of time ;
An airy sound that nought of substance wears,
A vision that enchants, then disappears.
Clad all in regal pomp, e'en princes must
Mix undistinguish'd with the peasant's dust ;
Heroes together with the coward lie,
And beauty mingle with deformity.

And!

Man struts awhile, by pageant folly drest,
 A monarch, soldier, politician, priest ;
 Each acts his part, and when the scene is o'er,
 Must tread that path which others trod before ;
 To tyrant death, e'en youth and beauty bow,
 And rich and poor alike, receive the blow.



LAMBERHURST-FURNACE.

Is situated about two miles beyond Bayham-Abbey, and one and a half from Lamberhurst, on the verge of the county of Sussex, bordering Kent. It was built by a Mr. Benge, and just at the time of its being finished, and beginning to work, it was honored by a visit from Queen Anne and the Duke of Gloucester, at the time she resided at Tunbridge-Wells, from which circumstance they named it Gloucester-furnace, and it is so called to this day. This undertaking, though laudable, was not successful to Mr. Benge, who failed just as he had brought it to perfection. It then passed into the hands of a Mr. Gott, and was let to Messrs. Legas and Harrison, gentlemen of the county, who as well as others, that have since rented it, carried the work on with great vigour and success. From that time, till
 within

within these few years, cannon have been cast there for the service of the navy, and it was one of the principal furnaces in England. The iron stone which supplied it, was dug in the neighbourhood. A circumstance worthy of remark is, that at this furnace was cast the iron balustrade which now environs St. Paul's church, and which is allowed to exceed in magnificence, any other throughout the universe: these balustrades being five feet six inches high, and amounting to the number of 2500, which, with the seven beautiful iron gates that belong to it, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds; which upon a nice calculation, being charged at sixpence per pound, and adding thereto some necessary incidental expences, cost the vast sum of 11,202l. os. 6d. This account was taken from the books belonging to the furnace.

L A M B E R H U R S T.

The town of Lamberhurst is only remarkable for being the great thoroughfare to Rye and Hastings; but, as the company usually ride over the Forest from the Wells to Bayham, to return back by this turnpike-road, may afford an acceptable variety.

COURT.

C O U R T - L O D G E.

The seat of the late Tho. Morland, Esq. is a most delightful spot, situate near the upper end of Lamberhurst, and close by the turnpike-road leading to Tunbridge-Wells.

In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to the crown, or one of the neighbouring abbeys; from which time, to the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, (when it is discovered to have been in the possession of Sir Henry Sidney) history furnishes us with no account of it. In the reign of James I. it was in the possession of Lord Lisle; and in the reign of Charles I. it was in the possession of Mr. John Porter, who built the present house just by where the former stood. His daughter married Sir John Hanby, into whose possession it next came; and Lady Hanby, the last survivor, gave it by will to a Mrs. Elizabeth Chaplin, a near relation.—It was next purchased, in the latter part of the reign of George I. by William Morland, Esq. at whose death it came to his son Thomas Morland, Esq. the late possessor; who has within these few years, greatly added to the size and ornament of the building, and furnished it in a very neat manner; which, with the additions
of

of pleasure-grounds, gardens, and other improvements, laid out so as to display the correct taste of the owner, added to its being situated on a fine hill of very easy ascent, watered on one side by a stream of the river Medway, and on the other encompassed with the most agreeable risings, renders it altogether a most desirable residence.

FINCH COCK S.

Is a place of note in the parish of Goudhurst, situate about a mile and a half from the town, and about the same distance from Lamberhurst, (near the road between each place) also eight miles from Tunbridge-Wells.

This mansion was invested in a family of the same name, in the fortieth year of the reign of Henry III. yet I cannot find that any of them was illustrious by any important undertaking, or famous by any eminent office.

—— Horden, Esq. of Horden, became the next proprietor of it by purchase, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. one of which family was Edward Horden, Esq. who was knight of the green-cloth to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth—and to whom Henry VIII. gave a grant to use the

cross-bow ; and also another to add a crown to his arms, both which real grants are now in the possession of the present proprietor of the estate, and worthy the sight of the curious.

Edward Horden, Esq. dying without male issue, left his estate to be shared between two daughters and co-heirs :—Elizabeth, married to Mr. Paul Bathurst ;—and Finchcocks, by the above-mentioned match, devolved to the possession of Bathurst, and is now the estate of this name and family.

In the year 1725, Edward Bathurst, Esq. built the noble structure which is the present seat, near to the remains of the old one, which cost upwards of 25,000*l.* at whose death it came into the hands of his eldest son, who enjoyed it a few years only, when it came to the next son, the Rev. Mr. Bathurst, who is the present proprietor.

SCOTNEY.

About a mile and a half beyond Lamberhurst, on the road leading to Rye, and about nine miles and a half from Tunbridge-Wells, is a castellated mansion, surrounded by a fine moat, and situated in the county of Sussex.—

It

It borrowed the appellation from its local situation, and over-shooting of the water. It is supposed to have been built for a place of defence in the time of the barons' wars, and was the residence of a family distinguished by that surname and denomination; for one Walter de Scotney, in times of high ascent, was proprietor of this place, but added not much reputation to it; for, as Edmund de Hadenham, a chronologer of great antiquity asserts, he in 1259, administered poison by tacit stratagem, to the Earl of Gloucester, and his brother, to destroy them; of which the last died, and the first escaped not without danger of life. After this family was mouldered away at this place, which was about the middle of the reign of Edward III. the eminent family of Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Sussex, were entitled to the signory of it.—Roger Ashburnham, who was one of the conservators of the peace, for this county, in the first year of the reign of Richard II. did sometimes inhabit at this place; and it was by his successor sold to Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave it as a dower to his niece, Florence Chichley, married to Joseph Darrell, of Cale-hill; and he assigned it for the livelihood of his second son, whose poste-

rity have since enjoyed it till within these few years, when the manor seat, with a considerable part of the land, was purchased by Edward Hussey, Esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune, who is making very great improvements, that will render it a pretty appearance, whilst he conforms to the antiquity of it. The best apartment of this house was added by Inigo Jones.

B E D G E B U R Y.

A seat about two miles from Goudhurst, anciently belonging to, and for many years the chief residence of a family of that name, who were of a very high ascent in their extraction : for in a deed without date, one John de Bedgebury demises some parcels of land to William de Comden, of Comden-house in this parish ; and the seal affixed to this deed, is a cavalier on horseback, armed like one of the knights templars : which argues that he lived before the suppression of that order, and assumed that impress out of his particular affection to them ; or else, which was customary in these times, out of signal and solemn vow, to maintain the temple of our saviour from the assaults and barbarous impressions of infidels,

dels, which these persons were by their oath, and first institution, obliged vigorously to defend also.

John de Bedgebury, this man's successor, paid respective aids for his lands at Goudhurst, and likewise for his manor of Bedgebury, at making the Black Prince a knight, in the twentieth year of Edward III. and left his manor to his son, John de Bedgebury, who dying without issue, his sister became his sole inheritrix; and by marrying with Thomas Colepeper, sheriff of Kent, in the eighteenth of Richard II. brought the property of this place to the interest of that family, with whom it continued till the last century, when it passed into the hands of Sir James Hay. It was next purchased by Edward Stephenson, Esq. at whose death it fell into the hands of his brother, John Stephenson, Esq. who left it to his only son Edward, lately deceased.

It was purchased a few years since, by that great and good man, John Cartier, Esq. who has rebuilt the house, and made many pleasing alterations and improvements in the grounds; it is, happily for that neighbourhood, become the entire residence of that family.

John and Joan of Bedgebury were buried in the church of Goudhurst, and their effigies

are carved in wood in full length, and placed in one of the windows there ; and a dog also resting at their feet, but no inscription or date prefixed.

STONECROUCH.

Is an exceeding good inn, situate about one mile from Bedgebury, and three miles from Lamberhurst, on the great road leading to Rye, Hastings, &c.

About five miles from Stonecrouch, on the road to Rye, is the neat and romantic village of

HAWKHURST.

Hawkhurst is situated on a pleasing eminence, commanding a fine prospect of the country about it, extending to the coast. The houses are in general very neat, and many of them modern built, compassing altogether a large common.

This place was granted by William the Conqueror, to the manor of Wye ; which, with all appendages, was to hold of the abbey of Battle. The royalty and rents of Hawkhurst, upon the suppression of the abbey of Battle, was in the thirty-third year of Henry

VIII. granted to Sir John Baker, attorney-general and chancellor of the exchequer to that Prince—King Edward VI.—and Queen Mary : but differences breaking out between the descendants of Sir John Baker, and the heir of Lord Hunsdon, (Lord of Wye) touching claims—to bury all future animosities in amity and mutual compliance, Sir Henry Baker, in the seventeenth year of King James, conveyed it to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and Earl of Dover ; who some years since passed it away to Sir Thomas Finch, father to Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. It had a market anciently on Tuesdays, now shrunk into disuse, and a yearly fair which held three days ; both procured by the Abbot of Battle, in the fifth year of Edward I.

Our boundary extending no farther on this road, we next proceed to describe the new turnpike-road, leading from the Wells, to the coast of Hastings.

Passing through Frant, (as before described) to the distance of six miles from Tunbridge-Wells, on a very pleasant, though somewhat hilly road, brings you to the town of

W A D H U R S T.

It is a small town about six miles south-east
of

of Tunbridge-Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and the vicarage is in the patronage of Wadham College, Oxon. It is situated in the see of Chichester, but is a peculiar belonging to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This place was once inhabited by a great number of baptists, who, in the time of King Charles II. and his successors of the Stuart race, were glad to fly to such wild and solitary places, that they might unnoticed, perform their religious duties according to the dictates of their own consciences; but since the accession of the present royal family, the baptists have there, as well as every where else in England, dwindled away almost to nothing, so true is the observation of Voltaire,* that ‘Where religious differences are not fomented by the intrusion of the civil magistrates, the national church will in time, swallow up all the rest.’

Proceeding on through the town of Wadhurst, brings you at the distance of about four miles, (on a pleasant and good turnpike-road) to the village of

TICE-

* Voltaire's History of the Quakers.

TICEHURST.

A small ancient built village, in the county of Sussex ; in which there is nothing curious or remarkable to entertain a stranger with, but the agreeable ride that it forms, from Tunbridge-Wells thither, (being only ten miles) which has induced me to notice it in this edition ; as well as to extend the boundary, and thereby take in many others, which were not mentioned in the former one, on account of the badness of the roads, which at that time, rendered their being come at, very difficult and unpleasant.

At the distance of about five miles from Ticehurst, on the same turnpike-road, (the latter two miles of which, you descend quite to a valley) stands the town of

ROTHERBRIDGE.

A small ancient looking place, although within these few years, there have been some few neat houses built, by gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood ; which for several miles around, is noted for its extensive culture of a fine sort of hops. It is a place of good trade, and a great thoroughfare ; being
situate

situate on the main road leading from London to Battle, Hastings, &c.—this place takes its name from the river Rother.

The church, which stands at a considerable distance from the town, is a large and regular structure, with a lofty tower steeple, built with stone; and has a pleasing appearance from the town and neighbourhood.

About half a mile to the east of the town, are the ruins of a priory and its chapel, of Cistercian monks, founded by Robert de St. Martin, in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1176. It is now the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. Near to the ruins is a large furnace, where are cast cannon, for the navy and merchant's use; and at a small distance from this, another furnace was built about twenty years since, by a Mr. Churchill, which he called an Air-furnace: being constructed so as to work without bellows; and with sea-coal to melt the ore, instead of charcoal.

B U R W A S H.

The road to which branches off to the right about a mile from Wadhurst, as before described, although that part of it is not good, but in summer time, when it affords a very
rural

rural and shady ride, intermingled with hills and dales ; the latter two miles before you reach the town, forms one entire ascent into it, being pleasantly situated on an eminence, which commands every way an extensive prospect. The town is neat, and consists of several modern-built houses.

Proceeding from hence, to the distance of four miles, you have a ride, diversified with the most enchanting and extensive prospects that nature can well produce.

R O S E - H I L L.

Late the seat of Rose Fuller, Esq. The house, which is ancient and large, is situated on a fine hill, near a village called Brightling. It is surrounded with woods and downs in a beautiful variety : from it you have a most extensive prospect, commanding a fine view of the Sussex coast, enriched by the continual motions of the vessels, whose swelling canvas courts the rising breeze, and delights the eye of the spectator.

On a clear day may also be discovered, the Cliffs of Dover ; and with a glass, the opposite ones of France. The vales encompassing it, are adorned with woods, meadows, hop-grounds

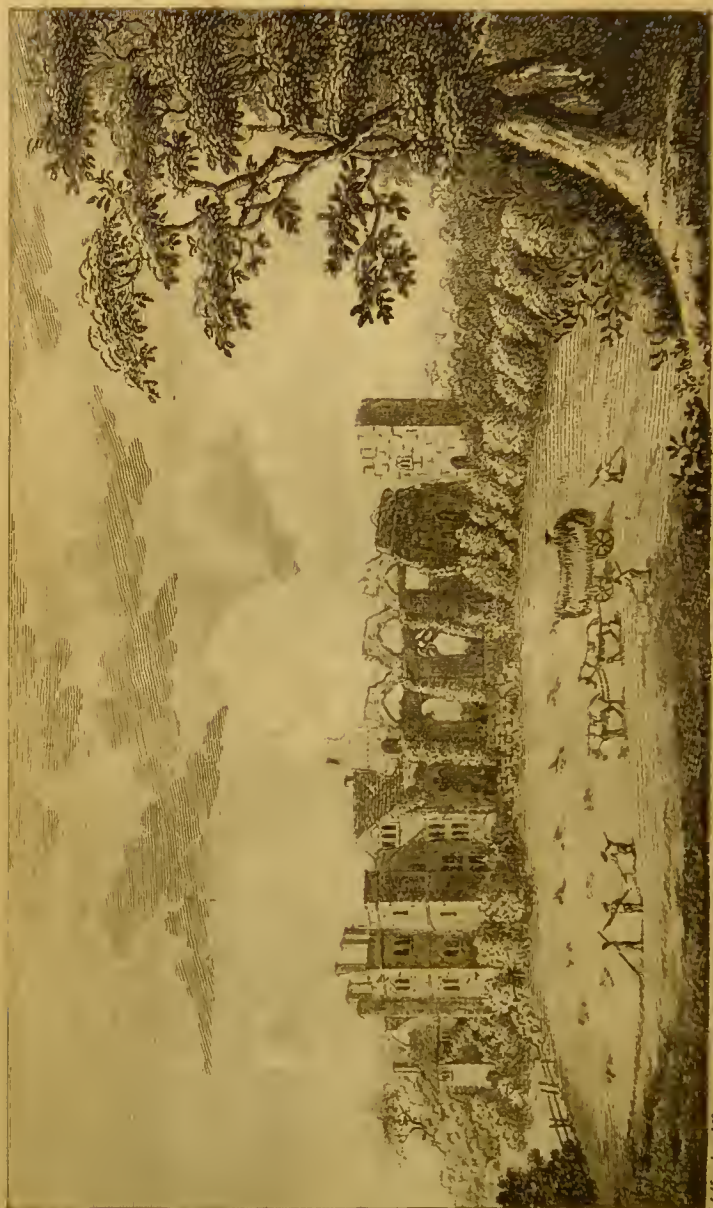
grounds, corn-fields, towns and villages ; so beautifully intermingled, as though art had conspired with nature to make every thing appear grand and irregularly beautiful.—John Fuller, Esq. the nephew and heir of the last proprietor, has made great improvements in the house and grounds.

ROTHERFIELD.

A small town about six miles south of Tunbridge-Wells, situated in the wild of Sussex, and of great eminence in point of situation, but of no importance. The roads all around it are much improved, and by the exertion of the inhabitants, will soon be in a very good state. The parish is very extensive, and the living, valued in the king's books at 27l. 12s. 6d. is in the gift of Lord Abergavenny.

The church is dedicated to St. Dennis ; and has nothing in it remarkable except the arched ceiling, which is made of chesnut wood in the gothic stile.

About the year 800l. Berthwald, Duke of the South Saxons, founded a convent of monks at this place, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Dennis, in France, of which there is not at present the least remains.



RUINS of the PALACE at MAYFIELD SUSSEX,
formerly the Residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

MAYFIELD.

A small town in Sussex, about eight miles south of Tunbridge-Wells; situated on the turnpike-road leading through Frant, to East-Bourne, on the coast of Sussex.

The town is situated upon the top of a hill, and commands a fine prospect of the South-Downs, between East-Bourne and Brighton. The road from Frant thither is very hilly, and affords many agreeable and different prospects.

The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, and the vicarage, though situated in the diocese of Chichester, is a peculiar subordinate to the jurisdiction of the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had once a sumptuous palace in this town, of which there are still some very considerable remains; where are preserved the tongs and anvil of St. Dunstan, together with some other relicts of popish superstition.

The famous Sir Thomas Gresham purchased the Archbishop's palace, which seems to have been his principal seat; as the furniture belonging to it was estimated at above 7,550*l.* which was a prodigious sum in that

early age of commerce, and greatly superior to the value of all his other houses put together. One room in this house was called the Queen's chamber, but whether from being visited by Queen Elizabeth or not, does not appear.

There are some good houses in Mayfield, and as it is inhabited by several opulent families, who have hitherto retained so much of the sober sense of our ancestors, as to expend the produce of their estates at home, it wears the pleasing appearance of plenty.

CROWBOROUGH-HILL.

Is about seven miles south-west of Tunbridge-Wells, over which runs the turnpike-road from Tunbridge-Wells to Brighton:—at the top of the hill, on a clear day, is a fine opening towards East-Bourne, where the ocean is very discernable, and the sailing of vessels very easily distinguished with the naked eye; from whence there is also an extensive view of the wild of Sussex, which has been not unaply, compared to a flat sea lying beneath the hill, with here and there a house, or a church, which to carry on the similitude, bear some resemblance to ships on the ocean, while

while the hilly downs form a bold shore, at twenty miles distance on the other side.

On this wild common, some years ago, a neat chapel and school was erected, by the judicious charity of Sir Henry Fermor, of Sevenoaks; who, by his last will, left the sum of 1500*l.* for this purpose, and also a sufficient fund to keep it in repair for ever; and to provide for the maintenance of a clergyman and a schoolmaster, as well as for the clothing and educating of forty poor girls and boys, belonging to Rotherfield and Buxted parishes. The children are to continue four years at this school, and to be instructed in the important articles of reading, writing, and vulgar arithmetic.

The good effects of this noble charity are very conspicuous in that wild country, whose inhabitants were more like sayages than members of a civilized nation, till they had this opportunity of cultivation.

This chapel and school-house are built in a very elevated situation, and therefore easily seen from Tunbridge-Wells common.*

C c 2

From

* Sir Henry Fermor died the second of June, 1734. The whole sum he left to Crowborough, was 9000*l.* besides which he left in various other charities, so much as made the whole amount to more than 20,000*l.*

From the top of this hill, continuing the turnpike-road to the distance of seven miles further, is the town of

U C K F I E L D.

A small, though neat town, situate on the declivity of a gentle hill, in the neighbourhood of which are several gentlemen's seats; one of which is newly built, and belongs to George Medley, Esq. called Buxted-Place. Uckfield is reckoned the first stage from Tunbridge-Wells, and one of the stages from London to Brighton; yet the place itself contains nothing worth recommending to the attention of the traveller, but a good inn, the Maiden-head, where he will find the best of accommodations of every kind. There is another road leads from Tunbridge-Wells, through Groombridge and Maresfield, to this place, which makes it the same distance, although not so pleasant in its course, therefore loses the preference.

W I T H Y H A M.

Is about seven miles west of Tunbridge-Wells, and is the ancient estate and seat of
the

the noble family of the Sackvilles. The parish church is the general burying-place of this very ancient family, who have for many generations back, been all interred here. The chapel in which they lie was rebuilt by Richard Earl of Dorset, who was himself buried in it, in 1624.

Among the epitaphs on the monuments of this noble family, there is the following, wrote by the celebrated Mr. Pope:—

ON CHARLES EARL OF DORSET.

DORSET, the grace of courts, the muses pride,
 Patron of arts, and judge of nature, dy'd !
 The scourge of pride, tho' sanctify'd or great,
 Of fops in learning, and of knaves in state :
 Yet soft his nature, tho' severe his lay,
 His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.
 Blest satyrast ! who touch'd the mean so true,
 As shew'd, vice had his hate and pity too.
 Blest courtier ! who cou'd king and country please,
 Yet sacred keep his friendships and his ease.
 Blest peer ! his great forefather's ev'ry grace
 Reflecting and reflected in his race ;
 Where other Buckhursts, other Dorsets shine,
 And patriots still, or poets, deck the line.

The mansion house is called

S T O N E L A N D.

It belongs to the Duke of Dorset, of whom it is rented by Viscount Lord Sackville.

The building itself is small, though compact and neat ; surrounding which is an exceeding pleasant, although not an extensive park.

The road leading to it, is through Groombridge, and forms a very shady and pleasant ride in summer time. The riding within the park, is extremely pleasant, for which enjoyment, it is always kept open to admit strangers.

The parsonage-house was rebuilt by the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Bale, in a very elegant manner. Its situation is rendered highly pleasant, by a fine open prospect in front, which is extended many miles over a well improved country.

The late curate of Withyham, a good-natured worthy man, opened a school in this parish, which met with great encouragement from the surrounding farmers ; and as he was equally attentive to the morals and learning of the children placed under his care, he thereby rendered himself extensively useful to his country, and at the same time set an example which deserves the imitation of other curates



BUCKHERST, SUSSEX.

Published Oct: 17th 1786. by J. Sprange Tunbridge Wells.

curates in different parts of the kingdom, who, after the success he met with, though their parishes be ever so thin of inhabitants, need not despair of adding to their narrow stipends, if they would be as diligent to merit the esteem and confidence of their parishioners.

B U C K H U R S T.

Is an ancient manor in the parish of Withyham, which gives title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset.

This was anciently the principal seat of the Sackvilles, to whom it devolved from Ralph de Dene, by his daughter and co-heiress Ela, the wife of Jordan de Sackville, from whom this noble family is lineally descended.

This old mansion was a very large and strong house, when inhabited by its noble proprietors; but since the Earl of Dorset obtained Knowle, in Kent, from the crown, has been so totally neglected, that it is now entirely gone to decay; though it is said, its ruins are still well worth the inspection of the admirers of ancient architecture; one tower in particular, which was one of the angular gateways, is still standing entire, and is an excellent piece of workmanship. Near

it are the remains of the ancient hall, now converted into a barn; in which the manor courts are always held to this time.

BOLEBROOK.

From Buckhurst, at about two miles distance, is the remains of another ancient seat, called Bolebrook, the property of Viscount Lord Sackville, which is well worth the attention of the curious:—it appears to have been a very large mansion, built of brick. That part of one of the angles now standing, is made into a farm house, and the large gateway which is entire, is inhabited by a workman and his family.

It has two turrets in front, one of which being overgrown with ivy, gives it a venerable and pleasing appearance from the lawn before it.

KIDBROOK.

About nine miles west of Tunbridge-Wells, is the mansion house of the Right Honorable Lord Abergavenny.

It is an elegant structure, in the modern taste, situated in a very wild and pleasant country, which abounds with a considerable quantity of game of all kinds.

And



J. Lambert del.

T. Vaughan sculp.

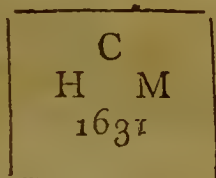
BOLEBROOKE SUSSEX.

Published by J. Spranger, Tinbridge Wells, June 1. 1793.

And near it are the remains of

B R A M B L E T Y.

An ancient building, which was built by Sir Henry Compton, in the beginning of the last century; and though much of this edifice has been taken down of late years, to repair other buildings on the estate, enough still remains to afford great entertainment to the curious traveller: the Compton arms being over the front, impaled with the Montagues; and high above it, on another stone in form of a lozenge, are these letters and date:



it is now the property of——Biddulph, Esq. of Burton, in the county of Sussex.

E A S T - G R I N S T E A D.

Is situated at the northern extremity of Sussex, almost on the borders of Surrey and Kent, and about thirteen miles from the Wells. It is an ancient town, which came to the family of the Sackvilles about the time of Henry III.

Robert

Robert the second Earl of Dorset, in the reign of King James I. left by his last will, 1000l. to build a college in this town for thirty-one poor unmarried persons: namely, twenty-one men, and ten women; and his lordship endowed this hospital with 330l. per annum, for their maintenance, and ordered it to be called, as it now is, *Sackville College*.

It is a strong stone building, situated at one end of the town, and well contrived for the purpose.

The church is a large and well proportioned building, remarkably light and airy withinside, and much admired for the simplicity and elegance of its porch and steeple.

The town itself is irregularly built, with only two or three tolerable houses in it, the others being very mean; but as it is the great thoroughfare to Lewes, it has a good trade, and the Crown is said to be as good an inn as any in Sussex.

This town is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, who are elected by about thirty-five burgage holders, the returning officer being bailiff, chosen by a jury at the Duke of Dorset's court-lect.

Henry II. granted a charter for a monthly market here; and the Lent Assizes are always held

held at East-Grinstead, and the Summer Assizes at Lewes and Horsham alternately. It has four fairs in the year, and some of them are very considerable for Welch runts, and all other cattle, which are brought here in great plenty, to supply the farmers of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

C L A T F O R D.

The seat of James Evelyn, Esq. is said to be an extreme good house : it is in the neighbourhood of this town on the Surrey side ; and travellers who are obliged to stop at East-Grinstead for refreshment, can scarce spend their time better than in surveying it. The situation of this house is very pleasant, being surrounded with meadows watered by running streams, and having its neighbouring hills covered with wood, so as to make it a delightful summer retreat ; but the badness of the roads all around it, except the turnpike, renders it a disagreeable winter situation.

T H E P A P E R M I L L S.

Are situated on the river Medway, about four miles from Tunbridge-Wells, on the
road

road leading to Penshurst, by Lankinton-green, and are the property of Mr. William Turner. The mills and appurtenances are large and commodious, and noted for making fine writing paper.

The river, together with the dam belonging to these mills, produces fine sport in angling during the summer season, which frequently induces the company to make a day's pastime there.

P E N N ' s R O C K S.

So called from the owner, Mr. Penn, and its situation, being surrounded with rocks; by which it has a very romantic appearance.

There is a very good carriage road to it from the Wells, leading through Groombridge, about two miles from thence; there is also a pleasant and nearer bridle road over the Forest by Eridge-Green and Hamsel-Furnace. The road either way, as you approach the spot, is truly romantic and picturesque; and the situation of the house rural.

It was originally built by one of the noted family of the Penns, who at that time resided there, fenced in some grounds about it for a park, which was well stocked with deer, and

laid

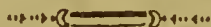
laid out pleasure grounds and neat gardens, &c.

It now belongs to Mr. Osborne, of Withyham, some of whose family resides there ; and although the park is chiefly converted into tilled land, and the grounds in the whole compose a good farm, yet the situation of the house, with some remains of the former state of the gardens and ornamental trees still left to view, make it one of the desirable and pleasant airings from Tunbridge-Well's.





ANECDOTES.



IN the year 1746, several gentlemen talking of the salubrity of the air of Tunbridge-Wells, and its environs, at Mrs. Evans's Coffee-house, the celebrated Beau Nash, who was present, related the following anecdote :

That in the younger part of life, having by various dissipations got into a very declining state of health, and that after struggling with it for some time, he applied to that well-known and ingenious physician, Dr. Pellet, then at Bath, (who used to attend Tunbridge-Wells) who said, ‘ Nash, you are really in a bad way, but as I know you have a good stamina, attentively follow the advice that I shall give you, and I have not the least doubt but you will recover :—you must immediately go down to Tunbridge-Wells,’—but before he could proceed any farther, Nash cried out,— ‘ D—n it, I cannot drink the Tunbridge-Wells waters.’—‘ Softly, Nash,’ says the Doctor

Doctor, ‘ I do not intend to prescribe them ;
‘ but go down and get into one of the little
‘ houses upon Mount-Ephraim, and follow
‘ the regimen I shall mark out for you for a
‘ few weeks, and my life for your’s, you will
‘ certainly recover.’ Mount-Ephraim may
be called the Montpelier of England.—Nash
said, he pursued the Doctor’s advice, and
soon found the good effects of it, by the en-
tire re-establishment of his health ; and as he
did not taste the water, attributed his recovery
solely to the purity of the air.

About the year 1725, and to the year 1734,
a fine but very large woman, whose name was
Bell Causy, was extremely well known in
those days, for attending with her nymphs
at the Ring in Hyde-Park, with oranges,
nosegays, &c. as likewise for an expert con-
veyance of billet-doux, &c. and promoting
friendship between persons of the highest
rank.—She presided as absolute governess at
Tunbridge-Wells for the above period, and
directed the company in all their pleasures
and amusements,—raised subscriptions for
any persons in distress,—was by a set of ge-
nuisses and gamblers allowed two guineas a
day to conduct their rooms, (then the only
rooms for play, except the Groom-porters,

at that time in the Wells ;) to which, after chapel, she constantly used to bring the company for raffles, or other amusing purposes. And the celebrated Mrs. Chenevix, who about this time kept an elegant toyshop for her father, (the well known and original Mr. Deard, or Bubble Boy,) has been often heard to relate the astonishing influence this same Bell Causy had on the nobility and gentry, from her useful, affable, and generous behaviour ; expending every shilling of her allowance in treating the company with jellies, oranges, biscuits, &c. kept a plentiful table, and gave every day all that was left to the poor, by whom she was adored.

The person who furnished this anecdote of her, has himself heard Mrs. Chenevix say, that when any entertainment was wanted to amuse the company, or any subscription for a raffle, or a charity to be collected, it was Bell's constant custom to place herself at the top of the steps leading to the Parade, and as the company came from chapel, with her apron spread in both hands, hustle them as they do chickens, to any place and for any purpose she wanted them for, and if she espied any new-comer of rank, she immediately wished them much joy of arriving so season-

seasonably, when there was an opportunity of their entertaining the company with a public-breakfast, tea-drinking, &c. and so great was her influence at the Wells, that she would not suffer the great Beau Nash to have any power there while she lived, and absolutely kept him from the place till she died: when he, the very next year attended, took the lead, and nobly and generously followed her example in promoting union, and every possible public entertainment for the company, at the noted Cold-Bath on Rusthall-Common, the Fish-Ponds, in the Great-Rooms, the Coffee-Houses, &c. &c.—Scarce a day, and never a week together passed, during his whole reign, without some of those amusements; and he always expressed his displeasure at the company's breakfasting at home, or any where but at the above places.—The civil and polite Mr. Caulet succeeded him, and followed his generous steps.

From or about the year 1735, to the death of Mr. Nash, which was about 1756, the number of singular characters that frequented the Wells at the season, was remarkable:—The first of which was a little deformed mortal, called Lord Rawlins, the Wells' Cryer, who gained his title by being taken to London

by the famous Duke of Wharton, ridiculously but richly dressed, and introduced by him into some of the first clubs in London. He was remarkable for singing the Touting Song, and speaking some speeches relating to the place, taught him by the Duke ;—but he remained so proud after from this acquired title, that he went mad, and died so in the parish workhouse.

Another very low but sensible character, was an odd shaped figure, a natural son of the late Sir Robert Walpole ; said a thousand smart things to the company, and was reckoned more like Sir Robert than any of his children ; as may be seen from a print which was taken of him about that time. Several generous attempts were made by the family to drag him from this way of life, but without effect. When the present Sir Edward Walpole visited the Wells, this fellow often used to say to the company—‘ That he wondered his brother did not take more notice of him.’

There was likewise a tall meagre figure, a mad woman, called Lady Tunbridge, who was fantastically dressed, and was constantly walking and talking to herself when the company was upon the Parade, and not being anyway mischievous, picked up a comfortable subsistence.

But

But the most singular characters were Mrs. Phips, called Dame Fortune, and Beggar Jack, called Berwick Jack, both well known and remembered, whose very poignant and sensible strokes, at many distinguished persons, would, if they could be collected, afford no small amusement to the public ; in short, by their familiarity with the servants in families, and the secrets they got into by that means, they kept many haughty characters in such awe, as to extort sufficient for their support.

About the year 1737, when every species of play, as hazard, pharaoh, ace of hearts, &c. was encouraged, and which brought down shoals of gamblers of every denomination and station, the following curious circumstance happened :

A Jemmy Gilbert, (as he was called) who married the daughter of Mr. Vandernan, who altered, extended, and kept the Great-Rooms, on the Parade ; and the well known Lawrence Sidney, both of the black legged tribe, being at chapel one sunday, and setting together, Mr. Okill, a very singular character, then clerk to the said chapel, kept a small lodging-house on Mount-Sion, and always gave out that psalm which says, ‘ Mount-Sion
‘ is

‘ is a pleasant place,’ till he had let his house ; and he as usual giving out this psalm,—‘ Odds zounds,’ says Sidney, ‘ poor Okill has not yet ‘ let his house ;’ of which Gilbert seemed to take no notice, but hearing in the course of the week, that Okill had let his house, he went very familiarly to him, wished him joy of it, asked him to drink a glass, and told him how glad he was, and at the same time said to him, ‘ Master Okill, I wish you would oblige ‘ me by giving out the same psalm you did ‘ last Sunday, as it is a favorite one of mine.’ To which Okill answered, ‘ No, Sir ; I never ‘ do that after I have let my house :’ but Gilbert slipping half-a-crown into his hand, and hoping he would oblige a friend, the other promised that he would. On which Gilbert, took care to seat himself close to Sidney the next Sunday, and when Okill gave out the usual psalm, Sidney exclaimed as before, but seemingly with more concern ; when Gilbert told him, he heard that Okill had let his house, which Sidney saying he was sure he had not, and Gilbert declaring, that he had heard it from a person he could positively depend on, and Sidney still obstinately insisting that he was very sure he had not, Gilbert asked him if he would bet any thing of it ; to which the
other

other said that he would, and offered to lay him ten guineas.—Gilbert agreed, and the bet was thus made, won, and positively paid.

About the year 1735, Mr. Nash being informed that one of the inhabitants had, to oblige a family who had taken part of his house, procured a card-table from London, went to the house under pretence of taking the other part, and desiring to see that which was let, saw this card-table, and immediately asked the landlord which of the Rooms it belonged to; and if the person it was for, was so ill as not to be capable of attending the Rooms? To which he answered, ‘ That he had bought
‘ the table for the use of his lodgers, who
‘ were very well, but did not chuse to go to
‘ the Public Rooms.’—‘ Why’ says Nash,
‘ what a puppy you must be, not to know,
‘ that the principal support of the Wells,
‘ your houses, and every beneficial circumstance attending the place, depends entirely
‘ on the company’s frequenting the rooms,
‘ and when once that ceases, be assured the
‘ Wells will drop :’—ordered him to put the table by, or he should command it to be broken; and report says, he absolutely put his threats in execution.

One very singular and extraordinary character

racter was an old gentleman named Dunmall, who was an inhabitant, lived in, and owned the house now Mrs. King's on the London road, a very handsome but profligate man with a head of hair as white as snow ; and was called the Prophet, declaring that he had been in the world ever since the creation, and that he should never die ; and positively asserted, that he was directed in every affair of consequence, by the angel Gabriel, from whom he constantly received orders, some of them the most extravagant and whimsical that can possibly be imagined. He absolutely asserted to the famous Lord Chesterfield, who was asking him, ' From the long time he had ' been in the world, if he remembered or ' knew any thing of Jonas being in the ' whale's belly.' ' Yes, my Lord, very well : ' for I was with him, and a dark place it was ; ' and between ourselves, for a Prophet, Jonas ' was a great coward, &c.'

This gentleman was a convincing proof of the great power and effect of the mineral waters of this place ; and that they are not to be trifled with, we may learn from the following very singular anecdote :—

One morning about eleven o'clock Mr. Dunmall went down to the Sussex-Tavern

on

on horseback, then kept by the well known Jack Todd, (the person who first built the Sussex Great Rooms) and calling for him, ‘ Jack,’ says he, I have received an order ‘ from the angel Gabriel, to drink eighteen ‘ gills of white wine before I get off my ‘ horse.’—and positively, as Todd has often declared, did so—rode very quietly away, and appeared upon the Parade, as usual, in a day or two, perfectly well. But in a few days after, he went on horseback, to the back of the water-dippers’ hall, and said, ‘ He had ‘ received an order from his angel Gabriel to ‘ drink eighteen glasses of the Wells water ‘ without getting off his horse ;’ which he likewise did, and went home as before, but it threw him into so violent a fever, that he was not able to stir out, or appear on the Parade for more than three weeks after.

Another of his whimsical orders was, that one day meeting a pedlar on the road, and asking him his name, which the man telling him, Mr. Dunmall said to him, ‘ Are you ‘ sure that is your real name ?’ To which the other, answering in the affirmative, ‘ Why, then,’ says he, ‘ I have an order from the ‘ angel Gabriel to give you ten guineas ;’ ‘ I have ye !’ says the pedlar, ‘ and the same ‘ angel

‘ angel has blessed me with an order to receive it.’—On which Dunmall immediately gave him the money.

Another odd diminutive figure, but a most sensible, honest, and ingenious man, at this time was the little Mr. Logan, the fan-painter, who for some years kept shop at the extreme end of the Parade; from whence he could see the whole company, and constantly delineated any particular character among them in his fans, so as to be immediately known by their forms, which he introduced in his views of the Parade, the Cold-Bath, the Fish-Ponds, &c. and for which he had constant employ; but his character, good sense, jokes and smart repartees, are better remembered at the Hot Wells, at Bristol, where he lived till within these few years, and died much respected. He was originally dwarf to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

But among all these characters it would be unpardonable to forget the memorable Mrs. Sarah Porter, so well known to all the nobility and gentry resorting to Tunbridge-Wells, till within the year 1762, and truly called the Queen of the Touters; as no one ever carried the species of begging or soliciting your pecuniary assistance so high as she did.—

When

When Nash came first down to the ball-room, which was at the bowling-green, on Mount-Sion, till about the year 1739, he brought this strange singular character to his rooms on the Parade, to solicit the subscriptions for him, and there was not a person of the least rank or credit that she let escape ; she pretended to know the fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, and every relation of any persons of distinction ; had a shrewd memory, and could recollect or forget whatever was for her interest ; used to stand at the ball-room door, and make some thousand curtseys in a day ; had not the least faith or inclination to trust, and if any individual did not immediately subscribe to her, she would take her book, pen and ink in her hand, and follow them all round the room when it was full of company, which made many of them often very angry ; but rating, swearing at her, or any other severe method, was never known to put her out of humour, or make her uncivil to the company.

The young folks would often teize her by calling to her, and letting her know, there were two or three gentlemen, who they believed to be foreigners, had slipt by her up the Parade ; when she would be in the utmost anxiety, and when they said to her, ‘ What

E c

‘ are

‘ are you so uneasy for, they’ll soon be back again.’—She would answer, ‘ I dont know that, for I have known more than one drop down dead before returning, and many that have slipt quite away.’

She valued herself much upon her intrepidity, and not giving up in any matter ; and an ingenious, droll, American parson, who made himself very familiar with her, in asking her some of the anecdotes of her life, got many laughable and singular secrets from her ; one of which was, ‘ The value she had for herself, from being descended in a direct line from the English women in the time of the Danes, who cut all their husband’s throats the first night of their marriage.’

A print of this strange person was made, after a fine picture of Vandermisson’s, and is to be seen on the Parade ; and though very scarce, what remains are to be had of Mr. SPRANGE, the author and publisher of this history.

A LIST

A LIST of the LODGING HOUSES, their Situation, Names of the Owners, Stabling, Coach Houses, and Rooms contained in each.



BISHOP'S DOWN.

MR. Gardner,	.	.	.	.	.	+
Miss Shorey's	fronting	Rusthall,	.	.	.	.
Ditto the Grove,	formerly	Doble's,	.	.	.	.
Mr. Chapman,	.	.	.	.	.	.

E c 2

MOUNT-EPHRAIM.

Mr. Richardson,	near	Foley's	Turnery,	.	.	.
Stone House,	.	.	.	.	.	+
Mr. C. Stapley's,	South-east	Aspect,	.	.	.	.

GUIDE.

315

Sitting Rooms.	4	5	9	6	1	Coach Houses
Chambers.	3	5	7	4	1	
Garrets.	3	3	3	3	0	
Stabling for	3	4	4	4	1	
	3	4	4	4	1	

3	3	3	5	1
3	3	3	7	1
3	3	3	4	1

Mr. Mitchell,	Apartment next to Lord Boyne,	S.R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Ditto,	Apartment next to Mr. Jarrett;	+	2	2	0	0
Mr. Jarrett,	Culverden House,	+	2	3	0	0
Mr. Latter,	Culverden Gate,	+	4	5	15	3
Mr. C. Stapley's	Occupied by Dow. Lady Monson,	.	1	2	0	0
Ditto,	Occupied by Lady Robinson,	+	3	10	15	6
Mrs. Langridge,	Culverden Row,	+	2	4	4	2
Mr. Delves,	the former residence of Lord Cardigan,	+	3	3	6	2
Mrs. Bullien,	Culverden Row,	+	4	8	12	3
Mr. Morfett,	Culverden Gate,	.	3	4	8	1
Ditto,	smaller House adjoining, late Fry's,	.	2	5	4	1
		.	2	4	2	1

ON THE SIDE OF MOUNT-EPHRAIM, (LONDON ROAD.)

Mrs. Cranwell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Miss Latter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Mrs. Marsdin,	late Lane's,	.	.	.	.	.	6	1

Mrs.

THE ROAD LEADING FROM LORD CARDIGAN'S TO MOUNT-PLEASANT.

	S.R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Mr. Tho. Sawyer,	2	3	3	3	1
Mrs. Marsdin, <i>late Lockwood's residence,</i>	+	3	5	6	1
Mr. Dudley,	+	2	3	3	1
Mr. Maryon,	+	4	3	3	1

MOUNT-SION.

Mr. John Fry,	North Grove House,	3	6	10	9	2
_____	Middle ditto.	4	7	11	10	2
Mrs. Geo. Fry,	First ditto,	4	5	6	8	2
Mr. Quinnell's,	Entire House,	3	5	8	10	3
_____	an Apartment adjoining,	2	2	2	6	2
_____	another ditto,	2	2	2	6	2
Mr. Stone's	largest House,	4	4	6	6	1
_____	smaller ditto,	2	3	3	0	0
Mr.						

	S.R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
*	5	7	7	0	0
	2	3	3	0	0
	4	6	8	8	2
	4	6	7	8	2
	2	3	4	0	0

Mr. Strange, *Green Pales,*
Bow Windows,
 Mrs. Parman, *Upper House,*
Home House,
Small House near adjoining,

THE TOP OF MOUNT-SION, NEAR THE BOWLING-GREEN HOUSE, AND GREAT GROVE.

4	5	5	12	2
3	6	8	11	2
3	6	10	10	2
3	5	5	6	1
4	6	10	10	2
4	5	4	9	2
2	5	5	5	1
3	6	5	5	1

Rev. Mr. Stephens, *Home House,*
 Mr. Rich. Delves, *Bow-window House,*
 Mr. Joseph Delves, *New House, Forest Prospect,*
 Rev. Mr. Langley, *Upper House, now Fenner's,*
 Mr. Joseph Delves, *Upper House, now Fenner's,*
 Mrs. Gilbert, *Upper House, now Fenner's,*
 Mr. Goldstone, *Upper House, now Fenner's,*
 Mr. Thomas Wood, *Upper House, now Fenner's,*

Miss

S. R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
4	5	5	6	2
3	5	6	7	2
2	3	4	4	1
2	2	3	0	0
3	5	7	4	1
3	4	3	3	1
1	1	1	2	1

Miss Wood, *Two Houses adjoining, each consisting of*
 Mrs. Baker, *late E. Mercer's, Great House,*
Middle ditto,
Small new ditto,
 Bowling Green House,
 Mrs. Jane Fry, Widow,
 Mr. Turner, Corn Chandler,

CHALKHALL,

Mrs. Friend,

1	2	1	0	0
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FOOT OF MOUNT-SION.

Mr. Hunter,
 Mr. Elliott,
 Mr. Downard,

opposite the Grove Houses,
ditto,
ditto,

3	3	3	0	0
2	2	2	0	0
3	3	3	4	1

	S.R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Mr. Joseph Delves, <i>late Philpots, facing the Common,</i>	2	3	5	4	1
Mr. Pratt, <i>late Goldstone's Lower house,</i>	†	5	5	8	2
Mr. Richard Stapley, <i>Upper house,</i>	3	5	5	6	2
<hr/> Lower ditto,	2	3	3	3	1
Mr. Robert Skinner, <i>New-street great house, No 1</i>	*	3	10	4	1
<hr/> Ditto small ditto, No 2	3	4	5	3	1
Mr. Strange, <i>late Jonathan Austin,</i>	2	3	3	0	0
Mr. Jacob Lewis, <i>Grape-vine house,</i>	2	2	2	0	0
Mr. Strange, <i>near his Grocer's Shop,</i>	3	4	5	0	0
Mrs. George Fry, Widow, <i>late Scotchburn's,</i>	4	4	7	0	0
Mr. Jones,	3	4	6	8	2
Mr. John Fry, Cabinet Maker, <i>opposite Sion house,</i>	2	3	3	3	1
Mr. Turner, <i>Sion house,</i>	*	6	10	12	2
<hr/> Little Grove house,	2	2	2	0	0
<hr/> Second Apartment to ditto,	1	3	3	0	0
Mrs. Hodges, <i>a Boarding house,</i>	*	4	10	0	0

NEAR THE WALKS.

	S.	R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Mrs. Bagshaw, <i>Chapel Yard,</i>	2	3	3	3	0	0
Mr. Stidolph, <i>ditto,</i>	1	2	1	0	0	0
Mr. John Hoskins, <i>ditto,</i>	2	3	3	0	0	0

BOTTOM OF THE PARADE.

	S.	R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Mr. W. Knight, <i>Green-post house,</i>	*	3	5	3	0	0
Miss Friend, Milliner, <i>Flat house,</i>	*	4	7	8	0	0

OPPOSITE THE PARADE.

	S.	R.	C.	G.	S.	C.
Mrs. Kipping,	*	2	4	4	0	0
Mrs. Cripps,		2	6	0	0	0
Mrs. Nash,		1	2	0	0	0
Mr. James Fry,		2	3	3	0	0
Mr. Sprange,	†	2	3	3	3	1
Mrs.						

Mrs. Baker,	.	.	.	S.R.	C.	G.	S.C.
Mr. Goldstone,	Great apartment,	.	.	2	6	6	0 0
<hr/>	Smaller ditto,	.	.	2	5	5	8 2
		.	.	1	3	2	2 1

ADJOINING UPPER END OF PARADE.

Mr. Goldstone,	Round-about house,	.	.	1	2	2	0 0
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ON THE BRIGHTON ROAD ABOUT $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE FROM UPPER END OF PARADE.

Mr. Moon,	.	.	.	2	3	3	3 1
Mr. Page,	late Bennett's,	.	.	+	2	3	3 0 0

☞ Those marked thus *, are frequently divided into small Apartments, and those marked thus +, have Garden and other ground belonging.
N. B. Every House contains Kitchens, and other Offices in proportion to the other Rooms.



USEFUL ROADS

LEADING FROM

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS,
DESCRIBED.



DIFFERENT ROADS TO LONDON.

The direct Post-Road.

T O		Miles		Miles
T	TUNBRIDGE	6	Bromley	- 4
	Sevenoaks	7	London	- 10
	Farnborough	9	Total	36

Another Road to London.

Tunbridge	-	5	Chislehurst	6
Méreworth	-	8	Eltham	- 3
Wrotham	-	7	New-Cross	- 2
Cray	-	7	London	- 2
				Total 40

Another

Another Road to London.

Sevenoaks	-	13	Godstone	-	7
Sundridge	-	3	Croydon	-	10
Brasted	-	2	London	-	10
Westerham	-	3	-	Total	48

Another Road to London.

Groombridge	-	4	East-Grinstead	3
Withyham	-	2	Godstone	- 10
Hartfield	-	2	Croydon	- 10
Forest-Row	-	3	London	- 10
			Total	44

Another Road to London.

Sevenoaks	13	Sutton Street	2
Otford	- 3	Darent	- 1
Shoreham	- 1	Dartford	- 2
Aynesford	- 3	London	- 16
Farmingham	1	Total	42

Road from Tunbridge-Wells to Darking.

Riverhead	15	Bletchingly	8
Sundridge	- 2	Riegate	- 4
Brasted	- 2	Darking	- 7
Westerham	- 3	Total	41

F f

Shortest

*Shortest Road from Tunbridge-Wells to
Southampton.*

Uckfield	-	14	Havant	-	9
Lewes	-	8	Portsdown		4
Brighthelmstone		8	Fareham	-	6
Findon	-	10	Botley	-	4
Arundel	-	10	Southampton		10
Chichester	-	9	Total		92

*Another Road from Tunbridge-Wells to
Southampton.*

Sevenoaks	-	12	Guildford		10
Riverhead	-	2	Farnham	-	10
Westerham	-	6	Alton	-	9
Godstone	-	8	Alresford		10
Riegat	-	6	Winchester		8
Darking	-	7	Southampton		12
			Total		100

* * From Tunbridge-Wells to London 36

From London to Southampton 80

Total 116

Post-Road from Tunbridge-Wells to Margate.

Maidstone	-	20	Canterbury		16
Sittingbourne	-	12	Margate	-	16
			Total		64

Summer

*Summer Bridle-Road from Tunbridge-Wells,
to Margate.*

Goudhurst	-	11	Ashford	-	6
Biddenden	-	7	Canterbury		14
Bethersden	-	7	Margate	-	16
					Total 61

New Road from Tunbridge-Wells to Bath.

Farnborough		21	Hartford Bridge		10
Croydon	-	8	Basingstoke		10
Mitcham	-	3	Andover	-	18
Kingston	-	8	Devizes	-	26
Staines	-	9	Bath	-	18
Bagshot	-	9	Total 140		

*Direct Road from Tunbridge-Wells to Bath,
through Brighthelmstone.*

Uckfield	-	14	Southwick	-	8
Lewes	-	8	Wickham	-	4
Brighthelmstone		8	Waltham	-	5
Findon	-	10	Winchester		10
Arundel	-	10	Stockbridge	-	9
Chichester	-	9	Salisbury	-	14
Havant	-	9	Bath	-	36
					Total 154

From Tunbridge-Wells to East-Bourne.

Mayfield	-	8	Horsebridge	-	4
Cross-in-Hand		5	East-Bourne	-	8
Horham	-	3	Total		28

Another Road to East-Bourne.

Uckfield	-	14	Horsebridge	-	6
East Hoadley		5	Hailsham	-	2
Cross the Dicker, to			East-Bourne		6
			Total		33

Pleasant Excursions from the Wells.

Battle	-	22	East-Bourne		5
Boreham Street		6	Lewes	-	16
Pevensey	-	4	Brighthelmstone	-	8
Or, to Hawkhurst	14		Wittrisham	-	8
Rye	16		Tenterden	-	3

So on to Ashford, Canterbury, or back again.

Or to Bourne	28	Newhaven	-	4
West-Deane	6	Rottingdeane		5
Seaford	- 3	Brighthelmstone		3

From

From Tunbridge-Wells to Darking, or Leatherhead in Surrey,---shortest road.

Withyham	-	6	Bletchingly	5
Hartfield	-	2	Riegate	- 4
Forest Row	-	3	Darking	- 7
East Grinstead	3		Total	30
Or, Riegate to Leatherhead				10

From Tunbridge-Wells to Windsor.

Sevenoaks	-	13	Kingston	8
Farnborough		7	Staines	- 9
Croydon	-	8	Windsor	- 3
Mitcham	-	3	Total	51

From Tunbridge-Wells to Epsom.

Sevenoaks	(turn off at Chalk Barn)	14
Croydon	— . —	16
Epsom	— — .	9
Total		39

From Tunbridge-Wells to Petworth.

Brightelmstone	— —	30
Shoreham	— —	6
Arundel	— — —	8
Petworth	— —	11
Total		55
F f 3		Excursion

*Excursion from Tunbridge-Wells, to Hastings,
East-Bourne, Brighthelmstone, and Ports-
mouth.*

From Tunbridge-Wells to Lamberhurst			8	
Rotherbridge	<i>George Inn,</i>		6	
Battle	—	<i>Ditto,</i>	—	8
Hastings	—	<i>Swan,</i>	—	8
Boreham *	<i>Bull's Head,</i>		12	
East-Bourne, †	Sea Houses,	<i>Ship,</i>	9	
Seaford	—	<i>Old Tree,</i>	—	8
Newhaven Bridge	<i>New Inn,</i>	—	3	
Brighthelmstone ‡	<i>Castle, or Old Ship,</i>		9	
	Total		71	

From Brighthelmstone to Portsmouth.

From Brighthelmstone to Findon				10
Arundel	—		—	10
Chichester	—		—	9
Havant	—	—	—	9
Portsdown		—	—	4
			Total	42

* Lord Ashburnham's Seat here, is worth notice.

† Hurstmonceaux, and Mr. Hare's House, situate between Boreham and Pevensey Castle.

‡ Lord George Cavendish's House at East-Bourne, and Beachey-Head, in the Road to Seaford.

From

From Brighthelmstone to Margate.

From Brighthelmstone to Newhaven			9
Seaford	<i>Old Tree,</i>	—	3
East-Bourne	<i>Ship, at the Sea Houses,</i>		8
Boreham *	<i>Bull's Head,</i>	—	9
Hastings	<i>Swan,</i>	—	12
Rye	<i>George,</i>	—	8
New Romney	<i>New Inn,</i>	—	13
Dymchurch †	—	—	4
Hythe §	<i>Swan,</i>	—	5
Sandgate Castle	—	—	3
Folkstone	—	—	3
Dover	<i>Ship,</i>	—	7
Deal	<i>Hoop and Griffin,</i>		7
Sandwich	—	—	8
Margate	—	—	8
Total			107

* The Seat of Lord Ashburnham, worth notice.

† Dymchurch Wall cannot escape notice.

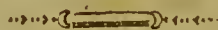
§ A Stack of Human Bones.



The Going-out and Coming-in of the

STAGE-COACHES,

WAGGONS AND POST.



BEAL and *LIPSCOMBE's*

STAGE-COACH TO LONDON.

SETS out from Tunbridge-Wells, every Morning at Eight o'Clock, (Sundays excepted) through Tunbridge, Sevenoaks, Farnborough, Bromley and Lewisham; and arrives at the Golden-Cross Inn, Charing-Cross, London, about Three in the Afternoon; and sets out from thence at Eight every Morning. The Fare to London is 12s.—Each Passenger is allowed 14lb. of Luggage; all above to be paid for at 1d. per lb. and so on in proportion for Passengers and Luggage to any part of the Road.—Outside Passengers, and Children in Lap, half-price.

BEN-

BENNETT and WINGATE's,

(LATE CHAPMAN and BENNETT's)

LONDON WAGGON;

Sets out from Tunbridge-Wells, every Monday and Thursday Morning at Eight o'Clock ; and arrives at the Nag's-Head Inn, in the Borough, every Tuesday and Friday, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning ; returns from thence the same Evenings and arrives at Tunbridge-Wells, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Carries Goods at per Cwt. and Parcels book'd at the above Inn, and at Mrs. Bennett's, the Duke of York, Tunbridge-Wells.

M O R P H E W 's

(LATE CHEESMAN AND MORPHEW's)

LONDON WAGGON;

Sets out from Tunbridge-Wells, every Monday and Thursday Morning at Eight o'Clock ; and arrives at the Queen's-Head Inn, in the Borough, every Tuesday and Friday at Eight o'Clock in the Morning ; returns from thence on the same Evenings, and arrives at
Tun-

Tunbridge-Wells, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Carries Goods at per Cwt. and Parcels book'd at the Inn in Southwark, and at his Warehouse, Tunbridge-Wells.

THE MAIL.

Arrives every Morning from London about Eight o' Clock, (Monday excepted) and goes out every Evening at Eight o'Clock, (Saturday excepted.) The Postage of a single Letter to, or from London, is Five-pence.

N. B. All Foreign or Cross-post Letters, are to be given to the Person belonging to the Office, and not put in the Box with the Letters for London; as Bags are made up, and Accounts kept respectively.

Letters for any Part of England, must pass through London, except to those Places which are mentioned under, and are in the Delivery of

THE CROSS-POST,

Which sets out every Evening with the Mail, and arrives the next day at the following Places :

Ash-

Ashburnham	Goudhurst
Appledore	Gardiner Street
Beckley	Gertling
Bodiam	Glastenbury
Brightling	Goford Green
Burwash	Guildford
Beauport	Hartley
Boreham	Hawkhurst
Breede	Heathfield
Broomham	Hornshurst
Bexhill	Hurstmonceux
Benenden	Hollington
Battle	Highalden
Bidenden	Hoon Place
Brenchley	Headcorn
Catsfield	Hastings
Crowhurst	Horsmonden
Cranbrook	Icklesham
Cously Wood	Iden
Dallington	Kennorton
Ewhurst	Leigh Green
Ebony	Milkhouse Street
Etchingham	Munfield
Flinwell	Matfield Green
Fairlight	Newenden
Frittenden	Northiam
Fair Crouch	Nenfield

Ore	Smarden
Penshurst	Sprivers
Pett	Scotney
Peasmarsh	Ticehurst
Playden	Tenterden
Rosehill	Udimore
Rotherbridge	Vinehall
Rolvenden	Warbleton
Sandhurst	Wartlington
Scotney	Wartling
Salehurst	Westfield
Seddlescomb	Wilsley
St. Mary of Castle	Wareham
St. Leonard's	Winchelsea
Sisingherst	Wittersham
Staplehurst	Wadhurst
Sidley Green	Woodchurch
Stone	

* * A Bye-bag is made up the same Evening, for Tunbridge, Sevenoaks, and Bromley : Letters for which Places, and the Villages in their Neighbourhood, are within the Cross-Post delivery, therefore will be delivered without first going to London, or paying otherwise for than as Bye or Cross-Post Letters.

LIST OF THE RARE PLANTS,

FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

- L**IGUSTRUM *vulgare*. Privet. In hedges and sides of woods.
- Salvia *verbenacea*. Clary. In church-yards and stony places.
- Valeriana *officinalis*. Great Valerian. Bogs and wet places; common, as on the sides of the rivulet at the High Rocks.
- dioica*. Small Marsh Valerian. On the great bogs on Ashdown Forest, and elsewhere, not uncommon.
- Iris *Pseudacorus*. Yellow water Fleur-de-Luce. On bogs and sides of rivulets.
- Schœnus *albus*. White-headed Bog Rush. On the great bogs on Ashdown Forest.
- Scirpus *palustris*. Creeping Club Rush. On bogs and in rivers
- caespitosus*. Scaly-stalked Club Rush. On spongy bogs, on the Forest towards Groombridge.
- Eriophorum *angustifolium*. Common Cotton Grass. On most spongy bogs, as on the bog on the left-hand of the way by the rivulet, going to the High Rocks from the Wells, through Mr. Fry's farm-yard.
- Milium *effusum*. Millet Grass. In woods, common.
- lendigerum*. Panick Millet Grass. In a corn field in the way from the High Rocks towards the Eridge Road, to the Wells.
- Melica *uniflora*. Wood Melic Grass. On the High Rocks, and elsewhere, common.
- cœrulea*. Purple Melic Grass. On Ashdown Forest; in places where water has been stagnated in the winter

Briza media. Quaking or Daddling Grass. In fields, very common.

Bromus squarrosus. Corn Brome Grass. Said to be found near Maresfield.

erectus. Upright Perennial Brome Grass. In fields between Ashdown Forest and the High Rocks.

Scabiosa succisa. Devil's Bit. On the Forest and elsewhere; common.

arvensis. Field Scabious. In fields; not uncommon.

columbaria. Small Scabious. On the Rocks, and dry places.

Asperula odorata. Woodroof. On the High and Harrison's Rocks, and elsewhere.

cynanchica. Squinancy-wort. On stony and chalky heaths.

Galium cruciatum. Cross Wort. Sides of lanes and hedges, as in the way from Penshurst to the Tunbridge road; from the Wells to Withyham.

palustre. White Water Lady's Bedstraw.

uliginosum. Rough Marsh Lady's Bedstraw. On the bogs on the Forest going towards Eridge Rocks.

saxatile. Smooth Heath Bedstraw. On the Commons.

Rubia perigrina. Wild Madder. On Tunbridge Rocks.
Dr. Goodenough.

Parietaria officinalis. Pellitory of the wall. On old walls, as on the Ruins at Mayfield.

Radiola millegrana. Allseed. On the high grounds between Frant and the Eridge Road, and elsewhere.

Myosotis scorpioides. γ . A variety of the Water Scorpion Grass, with light blue flowers, and smaller leaves. On the bog on the Forest towards Groombridge.

Lithospermum arvense. Common Corn Gromwell. In corn fields, common.

officinale. Common Perennial Gromwell. On the Rocks plentifully, and elsewhere.

Cynoglossum sylvaticum. Green-leaved hound's tongue. On the sides of lanes.

- Symphytum patens.* Comfrey with a deep red flower. In abundance in the Marsh, by the Mill, near Penshurst.
- Menyanthes trifoliata.* Buck Bean. On the bogs, on the Forest, abundantly.
- Lythymachia vulgaris.* Yellow Loosestrife. In marshy places and damp woods, as near the rivulet, at the High Rocks.
- anemorum.* Yellow Pimpernell. In damp woods, common.
- nummularia.* Money Wort. On the sides of rivulets and ditches.
- Anagallis arvensis.* Field Pimpernell. Common.
- tenella.* Bog Pimpernell, or Purple Money Wort. On the bogs on the Forest.
- Campanula trachelium.* Nettle-leaved Bell Flower. In woods and bushy places, as on the High and Harrison's Rocks.
- glomerata.* Cluster-headed Bell flower. In dry chalky, or stony places, as on Harrison's Rocks.
- hybrida.* Venus's Looking Glass. In corn fields, common.
- hederacea.* Ivy-leaved Bell flower. On the bogs, on the Forest beyond the turning down to Harrison's Rocks.
- Viola hirta.* Hairy Violet. On the High Rocks, and elsewhere.
- odorata.* fl. cær. et albo. Sweet Violet ; both with a blue and white Flower. Not uncommon.
- palustris.* Marsh Violet. On the bogs abundantly.
- lactea,* (Eng. Bot.) A new species of Violet, found on the sides of the Great Bog, leading from Eridge Rocks towards Groombridge, along with the *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.*
- Tricolor.* Pansies. Heart's-ease. Three Faces under a Hood. Herb Trinity. In the corn fields, very common.
- arvensis.* Upright Corn Heart's-ease, with a green and white flower. In corn fields.

Samolus Valerandi. Brook-weed. Water Pimpernell. By the little stream, near the High Rocks.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Calathian Violet. On the sides of the bogs between the High Rocks and Groombridge.

Sanicula europæa. Sanicle. In woods, common.

Bupleurum rotundifolium. Thorow-wax, or Hare's-ear. In corn fields.

Viburnum Lantana. Pliant Mealy Tree, or Wayfaring Tree. On the High Rocks, Harrison's and Pen's Rocks, and elsewhere

opulus. Single Gelder Rose. By the sides of the rivulets, near the High Rocks.

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sun-dew. On bogs, common.

Allium ursinum Ramsons. On the High Rocks.

Vineale. Crow Garlic. In fields.

Narcissus pseudonarcissus. Daffodil. Abundantly at the foot of a Rock, going from the Eridge Road towards the High Rocks.

biflorus; Pale Narcissus. Primrose Peerless. Towards Penhurst.

Narthecium ossifragum. Lancashire Asphodel. On the bogs abundantly.

Convallaria majalis. Lily of the Valley. On Harrison's rocks.

Juncus glaucus. Hard Rush. On the Common near the Wells.

squarrosus. Moss Rush. On the Commons, very common.

articulatus. Jointed Rush. On the bogs, and elsewhere.

uliginosus. Least Bulbous Root. On turfy bogs.

bufonius. Toad-rush. Common where Water has been stagnated in the Winter.

bufonius β A variety near the great bogs on the Forest.

pilosus. Hairy wood rush. On the High and Harrison's Rocks, and elsewhere.

sylvaticus. Wood rush. On Harrison's Rocks.

Juncus campestris, β . A variety of Hairy Field Rush, growing on the sides of bogs.

Rumex sanguineus. Bloody veined Dock. On Mount Sion.

Triglochin palustre. Marsh Arrow Grass. On the bogs.

Alisma plantago. Blood-leaved Water Plantain. In watery places.

<i>lanceolata</i> . Narrow-leaved Water Plantain.	} On the bogs on the Forest.
<i>damasonium</i> . Star-headed ditto.	
<i>ranunculoides</i> . Lesser ditto.	

Epilobium angustifolium. French Willow, in a Wood in the way from the Wells to Frant, and near Beyham Abbey.

Vaccinium myrtillus. Billberries, or Bleaberries. On the Rocks, and in the Woods, not uncommon.

Erica vulgaris. Common Heath. On the Heaths every where.

vulgaris, β . Common Heath, or Ling, with a downy leaf. On the Forest.

tetralix. Cross leaved Heath. On the Forest.

tetralix flore albo. Cross-leaved Heath, with a white flower. On the Forest, near the bogs.

cinerea. Fine leaved Heath. On the Forest.

cinerea, fl. albo. Fine leaved Heath, with a white flower; On the Forest.

Daphne laureola. Spurge Laurel. In Woods.

Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Opposite leaved Golden Saxifrage. Shady Springs, as on the sides of the little Rivulet, near the High Rocks.

Saxifraga granulata. White Saxifrage. On the great Rocks.

Dianthus Armeria. Deptford Pink. In the little Lane which leads from the Cold Bath Rocks to the great Rocks.

Stellaria glauca. Glaucous Marsh Stitchwort. Side of clear Springs.

Arenaria trinervis. Plantain leaved Chickweed. In wet woody places.

rubra. Purple Sandwort. In sandy Corn fields.

- Spergula arvensis*. Corn Spurry. In Corn fields.
- Rafeda Luteola*. Dyers Weed. On rubbish and on walls.
- Luteola*, β . Small Dyer's Weed. In corn fields, on
Mount Ephraim.
- lutea*. Wild Mignonette, or Base Rocket. On the
Rocks, and elsewhere.
- Sorbus aucuparia*. Mountain Ash. On the High Rocks, and
woods between Frant and Lamberhurst.
- Sempervivum tectorum*. Common Houseleek. On houses
and walls.
- Cistus helianthemum*. Dwarf Cistus. On the High and Har-
rison's Rocks.
- Aquilegia vulgaris*. Common Columbine. In plenty by the
Rivulets near the High Rocks, and elsewhere.
- Caltha palustris*. Marsh Marigold. In marshy places, com-
mon.
- Ajuga chamæpitys*. Ground Pine. In corn fields.
- Nepeta Cataria*. Nep or Cat-Mint. On banks or hedges.
- Galeobdolon luteum*. Yellow Dead Nettle. Weasel Snout. In:
damp woody places.
- Ballota nigra flore albo*. Black Horehound. Near Speldhurst
Church.
- Marrubium vulgare*. White Horehound. On rubbish and
in the high ways.
- Thymus serpyllum*, ϵ . Lemon Thyme. On hilly Heaths.
- serpyllum*, ι . Hairy Thyme. On ditto.
- acinos*. Basil Thyme. In corn fields.
- calamintha*. Common Calamint. On banks, and else-
where, not uncommon.
- nepeta*. Lesser Calamint. On hills and margins of hilly
fields.
- Scutellaria minor*. Lesser Sculcap. On the sides of the bogs,
on the Forest.
- Antirrhinum spurium*. Round leaved Fluellin. In corn fields.
- clatine*. Sharp pointed Fluellin. In ditto.

Antirrhinum Linaria. Common Toad Flax. In hedges and sides of fields.

Linaria, β Pelòria. On a bank near Wythiam.

minus. Least Toad Flax. In corn fields.

majus. Great Snapdragon. On old Walls and chalk Hills.

Sedum telephium. Orpine, Midsummer Man, or Live Long, in Fields and Hedges.

album. Whiteflowered Stonecrop. On Walls and stony places.

acre. Wall Pepper. On the Rocks on Rursthall Common.

Oxalis acetosella. Wood Sorrel. In Woods on the High and Harrison's Rocks.

Digitalis purpurea. Fox-glove. In dry woods and fields.

Orobanchè elatior. Tall Broomrape. In the way from Mr. Fry's to the High Rocks.

Pedicularis palustris. Marsh Loufe Wort. On the bogs on Waterdown Forest.

Dentaria bulbifera. Coralwort. On the left hand Rocks going to the High Rocks from Mr. Fry's, and on the sides of the Rivulets.

Cardamine hirsuta. Hairy Lady's Smock. In the little lane leading from the Cold Bath Rocks to the High Rocks.

Hypericum elodes. Marsh St. John's Wort. On the bogs on the Forest, plentifully.

pulchrum. Upright St. John's Wort. Sides of fields and woods.

humifusum. Trailing St. John's Wort. Corn fields and clay banks.

Hypericum Androsæmum. Tutsan. Park Leaves. In woods about Pen's Rocks, Harrison's Rocks, and elsewhere.

Ulex europæus. Common Furze, Whin, or Gorse. On the Heaths, common.

nanus. Dwarf Furze. On ditto.

Picris hieracioides. Ox Tongue. Margins of fields and ways.

- Hieracium umbellatum*. Bushy Hawk Weed. On Waterdown Forest.
- Carduus pratensis*. Meadow Thistle. On Waterdown Forest, and elsewhere.
- Prenanthes muralis*. Ivy leaved Lettuce. On the Ruins of Beyham Abbey, and elsewhere, not uncommon.
- Serratula tinctoria*. Saw Wort. On the High Rocks, and elsewhere.
- Carlina vulgaris*. Common Carline Thistle. In dry meadows.
- Tussilago farfara*. Common Colt's Foot. In stony shady places.
- petasites*. Butter Bur. In marshy places and bogs.
- Solidago virgaurea*. Golden Rod. In shady woods.
- Orchis bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis. In woods, particularly near Frant.
- pyramidalis*. Late Flowering Orchis. On chalk pits and elsewhere.
- morio*. Female Orchis. In fields.
- mascula*. Male Orchis. In fields and meadows.
- Ophrys nidus-avis*. Birds Nest. Near the little Brook by the High Rocks towards Ruffhall Common.
- spiralis*. Near Stoneland.
- ovata*. Tway Blade. On Harrison's Rocks, plentifully.
- Serapias latifolia*. Near Stoneland, and on Harrison's Rocks.
- Salix triandra*. Smooth Willow. In the bog behind the Cold Bath.
- arenaria*. Sand Willow, on the side of the Road to Frant from the Wells, and elsewhere on the Forest.
- rosmarinifolia*. Rosemary leaved Willow. In Lord Aberveny's Park.
- Zannichellia palustris*. Horned Pondweed. In ponds and bogs.
- Fagus *sylvaticus*. Beech Tree. Common.
- Betula alba*. Birch Tree. On the Rocks and elsewhere.

Betula alnus. Alder Tree. Sides of Streams as going towards the High Rocks, near Mr. Fry's.

Viscum albm. Mistletoe, on Apple Trees, toward Peppenburg, and elsewhere.

Myrica gale. Dutch Myrtle Gale. In great abundance by the side of the running Stream as you go from the Forest, before you enter the Wood in the horse way to Beyham Abbey.

Humulus lupulus. Hops. Wild in the hedges as well as cultivated.

Tamus communis. Black Bryony. Hedges, common.

Populus alba. White Poplar. Not uncommon.

tremula. Tremulous Poplar or Aspen. On the High Rocks and elsewhere.

nigra. Black Poplar. Not uncommon.

Juniperus communis. Juniper. On the Heaths, not uncommon.

Taxus baccata. Eugh Tree. On Harrison's Rock and elsewhere; certainly indigenous.

Ruscus communis. Butcher's Broom, or Knee Holly. Woods and thickets.

Equisetum arvense. Cornfield Horsetail. In Corn fields.

palustre. Marsh Horsetail. In bogs and ponds.

limosum. Smooth Horse Tail. In ditto.

Osmunda lunaria. Moon Wort. Mountainous pastures near Stoneland.

regalis. Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal. On Harrison's Rocks, abundantly.

Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club Moss. On the Forest, on the side of the road from the Wells to Eridge

mundatum. Marsh Club Moss. On the Forest on the great bog near the field going to Groombridge, where the *Polypodium thelypteris* grows.

Locopodium Selago. Fir Club Moss. On the Forest toward Frant, and side of the road to Eridge.

Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody of the Oak. On roots of trees and old walls.

oreopteris. Heath Polypody. In the damp woods in Lord Abergavenny's park, and elsewhere.

Filix mas. Male Fern. In woods and lanes, common.

thelypteris. Marsh Polypody. On the bog on the Forest near where the road crosses the water towards Groom-bridge.

aculeatum. Prickly Polypody. In woods, not common.

lobatum. Lobed Polypody. In woods and on rocks; as on the Rocks going to the Cold Bath Rocks from the High Rocks near the Rivulet.

spinulosum. Spiny Polypody. In woods.

flex fœmina. Female Polypody. In woods and shady places.

Asplenium scolopendrium. Hart's Tongue. In shady lanes, old walls, and on rocks, not uncommon.

trichomanes. Maiden Hair. On old walls.

ruta muraria. White Maiden Hair. On old walls.

Adiantum nigrum. Black Maiden Hair. In great abundance in the little lane from the Cold Bath Rocks to the High Rocks, and on old walls and churches.

lanceolatum. Spear Maiden Hair. On the right hand side of the path leading to the High Rock, through Mr. Fry's yard, and on a rock south side of the High Rock.

Blechnum spicant. Rough Spleenwort. Sides of ditches and woods.

Pteris aquilina. Common Brakes. In woods, common.

Trichomanes tunbrigense. Tunbridge Goldilocks. On the high rocks, Harrison's bridge, and Pen's rocks.

Sphagnum palustre. Great Bog Moss. On bogs.

arborcum. Tree Sphagnum. On trees in woods.

Splachnum ampullaceum. Purple Bottle Moss. On the bog where the *Polypodium thelypteris* grows.

Polytrichum subrotundum. On heaths.

nanum. On Heaths.

commune. On moist heaths.

piliferum. On mountainous pastures and the high rocks.

Phascum acaule. Earth Moss. On ditch banks.

muticum. On gravel walks and rocks.

Bryum purpureum. Purple Bryum. On walls and heaths, common.

tortuosum. On heaths.

fontanum. Spring Bryum. In bogs and clear springs.

viridulum. Small green Bryum. On banks of ditches.

truncatulum. Truncated Bryum. On ditto.

pumiforme. Apple headed Bryum. On the High and
Harrison's rocks.

scoharium. Broom Bryum. On rocks and sides of
ditches; a small variety of ditto on the rocks, &c.

diaphanum. Pellucid Mnum. On the rocks, plentifully.

androgynum. Androgynous Mnum. On ditto.

glaucum. Glauous Bryum. On the rocks.

pellucidum. Pellucid Bryum. In bogs.

flexuosum. Flexuose Bryum. On rocks.

punctatum. Punctured Bryum. On wet banks.

cuspidatum. Pointed Bryum. In woods.

proliferum. Proliferous Bryum. On moist heaths.

undulatum. Undulated Bryum. On shady heaths.

Hypnum bryoides. Shady places.

denticulatum. On trunks of trees.

taxifolium. On banks of ditches.

lucens. In wet ditches.

crispum. On the rocks.

viticulosum. On trees and rocks.

lutescens. In moist places and on Harrison and Pen's rocks.

plumosum. Trunks of trees.

proliferum. On heaths and in woods.

crisla castrensis. On the rocks.

scorpioides. In turf bogs.

Hypnum aduncum. In bogs.

compressum. On trees.

curtipendulum. On trunks of trees.

sericeum. On dry trees.

myosuroides. On rocks.

velutinum. In shady places.

Buxbaumia foliosa. On Eridge rocks, and the lower part of
Harrison's rocks near the field.

Marchantia conica. Conical-headed *Marchantia*. By the
sides of the rivulet near the high rocks.

androgyna. Androgynous *Marchantia*. On the side of the
little lane leading from the Cold Bath rocks.

A new species of *Marchantia* grows on Harrison's
rocks.

Jungermania asplenioides. Under the high rocks.

lanceolata. On shady banks.

bidentata. On moist heaths and bogs.

quinquedentata. On moist heaths.

trilobata. On the High Rocks.

fissa. On ditto.

sphagni. On ditto.

reticulosa. In shady ditch places.

nemorum. On the rocks, &c.

albicans. On the great rocks, abundantly.

trichomanis. In moist woods.

resupinata. In clefts of rocks.

reptans. Shady rocks.

complanata. On trunks of trees.

dilatata. tamariscifolia. platyphylla. On trees, rocks,
and elsewhere.

rupestris. On the rocks.

ciliaris. On heaths.

epiphylla. In bogs.

furcata. On rocks, trees, and elsewhere.

pinguis. In bogs.

Jungermania multifida. In woods.

Lichen rugosus. On the bark of trees.

scriptus. On elms and oaks.

calcararius. On rocks.

immersus. On ditto.

oederi. On the rocks and the loose stones on the forest,

byssoides. On clay ground.

ericetorum. On heaths among the grass.

bæomyces. On mountainous heaths.

pertusus. On trees.

soccineus. On the rocks, particularly on Rusthall common.

parellus. On the rocks and stones abundantly.

subfuscus. On trees, common.

tartarius. On the rocks.

physodes. On trees and rocks.

centrifugus. On rocks.

ciliaris. On rocks or trees.

trapeziformis. On heaths.

pulmonarius. On trees or Harrison's rocks.

ciliaris. On trees, common.

caperatus. On stones.

scrobiculatus. On trees and on the high rocks.

caninus. Ashground Liverwort. On the rocks and
elsewhere.

horizontalis. On Harrison's and the high rocks.

pyxidatus. Cupmoss, common.

fimbriatus. On heaths.

gracilis. On rocky heaths.

radiatus. On heaths.

ventricosus. On rotten wood.

difformis. On ditto.

filiformis. On stony heaths.

cocciferus. Scarlet edged cup moss. On the heaths.

cornutus. On moist heaths.

digitalis. On heaths.

Lichen fragilis. On the rocks, particularly in fructification,
on the rocks on the left hand of the pit from the
high rocks through Mr. Fry's yard.

rangiferus. Rhendeer moss. On the rocks.

subulatus ; uncialis ; spinosus ; furcatus. On the barren
heaths.

jubatus. On the rocks near the high rocks.

articulatus. On trees.

plicatus. On the rocks and trees.

floridus. On the rocks and trees near the rivulet at the
high rocks.

Hagricus androsaceus. On decaying leaves and twigs, on the
High Rocks, and elsewhere.

Georgii. On Meadows.

campestris. Mushroom. In Fields and Meadows.

Byssus phosphorea. On rotten wood.

flos-aquæ. On stagnant waters.

æruginosus. On fern.

velutina. On moist banks.

purpurea. On the shady sides of the high rocks.

nigra et aurea. On the great rocks.

Tremella nostoc. On the rocks, common after rain.

LONDON to BRIGHTON, *New Road.*

	Miles
Clapham Common	3½
Ballam	1
Upper Tooting	1
Lower Tooting	½
Mitcham	2
Sutton	3
Cross Walton Heath.	
Ryegate	10
Horley	6
Crawley, <i>Suffex</i>	3
Cuckfield	8½
Brightelmstone	13½
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS, *New Road to Margate.*

Tunbridge	6
Mereworth	7
Maidstone	7
Ashford	21
Canterbury	15
Margate	16
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS, *to Bognor and Chichester.*

Uckfield	14
Lewes	8
Brighton	8
Aundel	12
Bognor	9
Chichester	7
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